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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NUMBERS of cases in the cause lists of the Court of Appeal and Chancery Division which we were enabled to give last week will be found to correspond with the actual figures in the lists as published. The list for the Queen's Bench Division contains cases set down to be heard numbering 543. Of these it appears that 158 in all are to be heard with special juries, and, singularly enough, 158 in all with common juries, and that 227 in all are to be heard without juries. The number 543 compares not unfavourably with 354 which appeared in the list of the Trinity Sittings, and with the number 592 which appeared a year ago. There are 47 bankruptcy appeals.

THE LIST of cases before the Probate and Matrimonial Court consists of 5 cases part heard and 112 undefended divorce actions. There are also 27 actions to be heard with special juries and 34 with common juries, and 88 defended cases to be heard without juries. These 161 cases do not present so formidable an array as the 220 set down in the list of the Trinity Sittings, 1895, and the 248 in Michaelmas Sittings, 1894. There are only 22 Admiralty cases.

WE PUBLISH with much pleasure a letter from Mr. PENNINGTON, disclaiming any idea of refusing to consider amendments in the present system of land transfer, and stating that, notwithstanding the views he expressed at Liverpool, he is ready to consider any practical scheme for amending that system, and to do his best to assist in putting it into a shape likely to be least hurtful to landowners and those who would become such. The letter shows that Mr. PENNINGTON clearly recognizes the necessity for a change of attitude on this question. However content we may be personally with the present system, it is, under existing circumstances, both our duty and our interest to ascertain whether it is not capable of improvement. As Mr. LANE said at Liverpool, passive resistance to the Land Transfer Bill has gone far enough, and the time has come for the profession to shew that they are prepared to deal on lines of their own with reform in land transfer, and to prove that every reasonable facility can be given without any interference of a Government office. There is a special reason why the Council of the Incorporated Law Society should exert themselves to devise some scheme which they are prepared to recommend. The great body of country solicitors are so strenuously opposed (and rightly opposed) to any introduction of officialism into land transfer, that they are disposed to dread almost any change in the present system, and they are quite certain not to suggest any scheme of reform. The Council of the Incorporated Law Society, while bound to give the greatest consideration to the views of the country law societies, ought to point out to them the cogent reasons which exist for a change of attitude on this subject, and should be ready with some definite proposals to be submitted for their approval. As to the nature of these proposals there is at present, evidently, and quite naturally, a division of opinion in the Council between those who are in favour of the president's bold scheme of disregarding equitable interests, and those who believe in the system of protection of such interests by means of caveats. Here, again, whatever individual opinions may be, the question will have to be looked at practically. Both the correspondence in our columns last year on Mr. WOLSTENHOLME's proposal and the discussion at

Liverpool showed that opposition may be expected to any proposal which will render search in London for *caveats* necessary on every sale. London lawyers, who are accustomed to elaborate searches on every sale or mortgage, and see, therefore, no great objection to one more search, have little idea of the practice in many parts of the country. An Ipswich correspondent informed us last year that in that district "it is found that all searches may be safely neglected, and in practice none are ever made." It is obvious, therefore, that a system of registration of *caveats* should only be adopted as a last resort, and after it has been clearly proved that Mr. BUDD's proposals, or any modification of such proposals, cannot be safely adopted. But if the Council, after full examination, should decide that the only scheme which can be recommended is one which involves registration of *caveats*, we hope and believe that the country law societies, in view of the urgent necessity for some proposals for conveyancing reform without registration of title, will ultimately acquiesce in the scheme suggested by the Council.

THE *Saturday Review* last week had a very extraordinary article on the superannuation of the judges. It calls upon the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General to draft a Bill providing for the superannuation of judges at the age of sixty-five, or seventy at the latest, and in certain cases at the age of sixty, if the Lord Chancellor shall so decide. The demand is based upon a review of the ages of the judges, and on a personal attack upon some of them. In the Court of Appeal Lord ESHER is 80; KAY, L.J., is 73; LINDLEY, L.J., is 67; and LOPES, L.J., is 68. In the High Court HAWKINS, J., is 78; POLLOCK, B., is 72; DAY, J., is 69; CHITTY and WILLS, JJ., are 67; and NORTH and MATHEW, JJ., are 65. The writer points out that in the army the age of retirement varies from 57 to 67, while in the Civil Service many public servants have to retire at the age of 60. It is unnecessary to follow him in his personal attack on certain of the judges; it is enough that he calls for the immediate retirement of Lord ESHER, HAWKINS, J., POLLOCK, B., and DAY, J. He does not call for the retirement of the other judges named above, though in consistency he should, but there is another judge—unnamed—upon whom he has his eye, who is alleged to be guilty of many of the errors of "senility," although he has not reached the age of sixty-five. Apparently the clause in the proposed Bill enabling the Lord Chancellor to retire judges at sixty is meant for this unfortunate individual. Upon perusal of the article it is difficult to suppose that the writer expected to be taken seriously. He may have had an unhappy time before Lord ESHER, and probably has only himself to blame for it; or he may have been kept waiting by Mr. Justice HAWKINS, and does not love those judges. The whole article is, to our thinking, baseless. Take the sixty-five years limit and the Supreme Court would be deprived of the ablest of its judges. Imagine the Chancery Division without CHITTY and NORTH, JJ., or the Commercial Court without its creator, Mr. Justice MATHEW, or the Court of Appeal without LINDLEY and LOPES, L.JJ. Of course, the reasons which govern superannuation in other departments of the public service have no place here at all. Judicial work calls for vigour, but an old judge is not necessarily a feeble judge. Lord ESHER bears witness to that, as in the past did Vice-Chancellor BACON. A judge has to shew not only industry and vigour, but qualities of character and intellect which in the average judge are undiminished at the age of superannuation in other branches of the public service. Elsewhere men have to retire to make room for others, also in the public service. There is no such reason why judges should retire, and in most cases the public would be the poorer for the loss of their services.

SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE contributes to the current number of the *Law Quarterly Review* an important and interesting paper in which he criticizes the system of registration under the Land Transfer Act, 1875. Notoriously one of the chief defects of the Act is the manner in which it sets aside the fundamental principle of English law that possession is a source of title. Once let there be a registered proprietor, and it is quite im-

material whether possession goes with the registered title. Section 21 of the Act avoids the wholesome effect of the Statute of Limitations by enacting that a title to land, adverse to or in derogation of the title of the registered proprietor, shall not be acquired by any length of possession. But under the ordinary law the title to land is always liable to change with the possession, and, as Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE points out, there is no reason why the same rule should not apply in registration. In sales of unregistered land it is essential for the purchaser to ascertain that the vendor or his tenants are in possession, and the same precaution may properly be required from the purchaser in the case of registered land. Obviously a purchaser should not be allowed to obtain a title from the nominal owner without any regard to the claims of the person in possession. It is a mistake to suppose that acquisition of title under the Statute of Limitations is incompatible with registration of title. All that is necessary is to afford facilities for rectifying the register by substituting the new possessory title for the extinct registered title. "If," says Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, "A. be the registered owner of land to which B. has acquired a title under the statute, an intending purchaser from A. will learn on inquiry on the land that A. is not in possession, while an intending purchaser from B. will find that B. is not registered. No one can be defrauded, neither purchaser will complete, and the only inconvenience that will result is one that is necessary to registration—viz., that B., the true owner, will be unable to complete till he has had the register rectified." The possibility of such rectification would preserve the principle that possession is a source of title, and would, in the event of registration becoming common, avert much injustice and confusion. Another point to which Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE calls attention is the provision of the Land Transfer Act (section 83 (5)), that the descriptions in the register shall not be conclusive as to the boundaries or extent of the registered land. This provision makes it impossible for the purchaser of registered land to know what land he gets unless he examines all the deeds prior to registration—"a very grave defect," said Sir R. TORRENS, "and I hold that it renders the registration useless." Moreover, the practice of describing the land by reference solely to a map forbids any exact ascertainment even of the alleged boundaries. Under the ordinary system of conveyancing the boundaries are exactly described, and they are always being kept in touch with fact by the Statute of Limitations. Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE refers also to difficulties in connection with joint owners, covenants affecting the land, notice of trusts, &c. In principle he professes himself a friend to compulsory registration, though registration under the Act of 1875 he regards as utterly impracticable. But it is this impracticable system—shewn to be so by one of their own friends—which the Land Registry Office seeks year by year, regardless of its manifold inconveniences, to force upon a reluctant public.

THE *MARKET GARDENERS' Compensation Act, 1895* (58 & 59 Vict. c. 27), which comes into operation on the 1st of January, 1896, contains important modifications of the *Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883*, in respect of market gardens. The Act of 1883 applies to any holding which is in whole or in part cultivated as a market garden, and hence the tenant is entitled to compensation in respect of the improvements specified in the three parts of the first schedule to the Act. The improvements are twenty-three in number, and are divided according as the consent of the landlord is required (Part I., Nos. 1-14); according as notice to the landlord is required, the landlord having then the option of executing the improvement himself (Part II., No. 15, "Drainage"); and according as the consent of the landlord is not required (Part IV., Nos. 16-23). Of the improvements specified in Part I. of the Schedule, three refer to market gardens—(1) erection or enlargement of buildings; (6) making of gardens; and (11) planting of orchards or fruit bushes. Hence, for these the consent of the landlord has hitherto been required. The present Act removes them entirely from Part I. of the Schedule for the purpose of market gardens, and instead adds a list of five items to Part III. These are (i.) planting of standard or other fruit trees permanently set out; (ii.) planting of fruit bushes permanently set out; (iii.) planting

of strawberry plants; (iv.) planting of asparagus and other vegetable crops; and (v.) erection or enlargement of buildings for the purposes of the business of a market gardener. The result is that a market gardener will in future be able to effect the improvements he requires without either the consent of, or notice to, the landlord, and will obtain compensation under the Act of 1883. Moreover, he is expressly empowered to remove any fixture or building affixed or erected for the purposes of his business, and to remove fruit trees and fruit bushes planted by him on the holding and not permanently set out; and the right to compensation may be transferred from tenant to tenant without any consent of the landlord. Under section 66 of the Act of 1883, an incoming tenant who pays to the outgoing tenant the compensation payable under the Act cannot afterwards claim it from the landlord unless his written consent has been given to the payment. With respect to market gardens, this requirement of written consent is abolished. The tenant of a market garden will thus be quite independent of the landlord, both as to the improvements he wishes to effect and the transfer of the benefit of them to a succeeding tenant. The Act applies to future tenancies when there is an agreement in writing that the holding shall be let or treated as a market garden. The Act applies also to current tenancies where the holding is on the 1st of January, 1896, in use or cultivation as a market garden with the knowledge of the landlord, and improvements have at that date been executed by the tenant without written notice of dissent by the landlord. The execution of any of the improvements provided for by the present Act seems to entitle the tenant after the 1st of January next to the full benefit of the Act in respect of his holding.

SINCE THE decision of the Court of Appeal in *Niboyet v. Niboyet* (L. R. 4 P. D. 1) it has been apparently correct to assume the existence in English law of a "matrimonial domicile" dependent upon *bona fide* residence, as distinct from the ordinary domicile, which depends on residence with the intention of permanently remaining in the country of residence. And although, under the rules of international law, ordinary domicile in a country is necessary to give the courts of that country jurisdiction to dissolve a marriage, yet, in *Niboyet v. Niboyet*, the Court of Appeal (JAMES and COTTON, L.JJ., BRETT, L.J., diss.), allowed a residence, not merely temporary, to be sufficient, and dissolved the marriage of a French consul resident in England, who, by reason of his office, was precluded from acquiring an English domicile. The decision was founded upon special grounds relating to the jurisdiction in matrimonial causes of the old ecclesiastical courts, a jurisdiction which, by the Divorce Act, 1857, was conferred upon the Divorce Court together with the new jurisdiction of dissolving marriages. The majority in the Court of Appeal held that residence, which was sufficient to found the old jurisdiction in matters falling short of dissolution of marriage, was sufficient also to found the new jurisdiction in divorce. But this was opposed to the opinion of Lord PENZANCE in *Wilson v. Wilson* (L. R. 2 P. & D., p. 442), where he said: "It is the strong inclination of my own opinion that the only fair and satisfactory rule to adopt on this matter of jurisdiction is to insist upon the parties in all cases referring their matrimonial differences to the courts of the country in which they are domiciled." And the words which follow shew that the matrimonial differences to which he was referring were such as would justify a divorce. Equally clear was the judgment of BRETT, L.J., in *Niboyet v. Niboyet*. "It follows," he said, "that upon principle the only law which should assume to alter the husband's status as a married man is the law of the country of his domicile"; and he found nothing in the statute of 1857 which bound the court to deduce from it a rule contrary to the rule recognized by other nations. The same view has recently been taken by the Privy Council in *Le Mesurier v. Le Mesurier* (1895, A. C. 517), and the fallacy of the reasoning of the majority of the Court of Appeal in *Niboyet v. Niboyet* is pointed out. The ground of the jurisdiction in divorce is not, under the Act of 1857, necessarily the same as in the minor suits entertained by the ecclesiastical courts previously. "Their lordships," said Lord WATSON, "cannot construe section 27 of the Act

of 1857 as giving the English court divorce jurisdiction in all cases where any other matrimonial suit would previously have been entertained in the Bishop's court." This seems effectually to put an end to the theory of a "matrimonial domicile" distinct from ordinary domicile, and it settles a question of great importance in private international law.

THE DECISION of Judge STONOR this week in the action brought by Mr. CHAFFERS against Judge LUMLEY SMITH and Judge MEADOWS-WHITE is a clear application of the law relating to the immunity of judges. The general principle that a judge is not liable to a civil action for acts done by him as a judge in the exercise of his jurisdiction has long been established, though in *Thomas v. Churton* (2 B. & S., p. 479) COCKBURN, C.J., suggested a doubt whether the judge would not be liable if he abused his judicial office by malicious conduct. But in *Anderson v. Gorrie* recently (1895, 1 Q. B. 668) the Court of Appeal affirmed the rule to its full extent. The absolute freedom and independence of the judges is deemed to be necessary for the administration of justice, and even the allegation of malice will not found a cause of action. The question before Judge STONOR was whether an alleged conspiracy between two judges to act in abuse of their judicial office was within the rule. We need not discuss the allegation further than to say that even if it had been proved, the proper remedy would be removal from office, and there is the same reason as in any other case for saving the judge from being harassed by civil proceedings. In the present instance the action was dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and with it, too, went an application to enforce the attendance of Lord ESKER for examination.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE IN THE HIGH COURT.

FOR several years past the High Court has been manifesting a strong tendency towards summary procedure. The commanding success of order 14, coupled with the charge of undue delay constantly levelled from the outside against our legal system, have together been instrumental in causing the advance in this direction. We have nothing to say against the tendency, indeed, so long as summary procedure is confined to those cases to which it may be safely applied, we regard it as a decided advantage. But every fresh development of it being, in fact, a short cut to justice, it is especially desirable that the rules regulating it should not mislead. Several short cuts which cross and recross one another are apt to lead the wayfarer a longer way round to his destination than if he had kept to the regular highway. Our present rules and regulations as to summary procedure in the High Court are not free from this reproach. They are scattered and confusing, and their provisions overlap without clearly defined limitations. They have been issued in several batches, without due regard, apparently, to one another, and it would be a decided advantage, in our opinion, if all summary procedure rules and regulations were kept contiguous in any new code which may be issued, and were made to fit in conveniently the one set with the other.

Summary procedure, as we understand the term, is a method of bringing an action to speedy judgment in face of the resistance of the defendant. We have at present three orders and one set of judicial regulations designed with this object. First, in importance so far as its general scope is concerned stands order 30, "Summons for Directions," which applies to every cause or matter not specially assigned to the Chancery Division. Then follow order 14, order 18A, and the judges' regulations as to commercial causes. If these several batches of rules and regulations had been made at the same time, or as several parts of one order, they could hardly have taken their present form. Let us compare for example the terms of order 30 with those of order 18A.

A summons for directions under order 30 may be taken out in any Queen's Bench action by any party at any time. The judge or master on the hearing of the summons may make any order he pleases as to the conduct or trial of the action. For example, he may order pleadings to be delivered; or, he may order

immediate trial without pleadings. There is no mistake about this latter power, because the outline sketch of the order to be made which is given in the prescribed form (App. K., No. 4A) runs thus:—"Pleadings (*None*); Mode of Trial (*Judge*); Other interlocutory matter (*Notice of trial to be given at once by plaintiff*)."

When we endeavour to make order 30 fit in with order 18A, we are in a difficulty. Order 18A begins with the words, "A plaintiff may without pleadings proceed to trial subject to the following rules." Then follow six carefully constructed rules, providing: (1) how the plaintiff is to indorse his writ, and especially that he is to state thereon that if the defendant appears he intends to go to trial without pleadings; (2) that twenty-one days' notice of trial is to be given within ten days after appearance; (3) that within the same time the defendant may apply for an order directing a statement of claim. Then follow three other rules providing careful safeguards in case of trial without pleadings, and concluding with the provision that in an action brought for trial without pleadings no pleadings shall be delivered except pursuant to an order under rule 3.

Reading the two orders together, the question at once suggests itself whether order 30 can be applied to an action brought under order 18A. According to its wording it applies to every Queen's Bench action, but the specific terms and safeguarding provisions of order 18A seem to preclude such a possibility. But then what is the use of all these safeguarding provisions so carefully designed to protect procedure to trial without pleadings when a judge or master is specially empowered by order 30 to send any action to trial without pleadings and without any similar safeguards? Surely, if they are to be retained at all, it would be better to incorporate the carefully considered provisions of order 18A into order 30. It seems strange to provide in one order for trial without pleadings with strict safeguards embracing such highly-important matters as the nature of the defences open to the defendant with and without notice respectively, and in another order to provide also for trial without pleadings without any safeguards whatever.

Let us now consider order 14 in its relation to order 18A. These two orders come in contact with one another in a somewhat curious and a most confusing way. The rules of November, 1893, by which order 14 was extended and strengthened, provide that, in giving leave to defend, the judge or master may make any order that could have been made on a summons for directions, and especially he may order the action to be put into a special list for immediate trial (ord. 14, r. 8). This means, of course, that the action is to be tried without pleadings. Not only does the rule imply that obvious meaning, but it is well-known to all legal practitioners that cases inserted in the "lightning list" under order 14 always are so tried. Now, order 18A (which was also one of the rules of November, 1893) begins, as we have said, with the words "A plaintiff may without pleadings proceed to trial subject to the following rules." Then follows the stipulation, "The indorsement of the writ of summons . . . shall state that if the defendant appears the plaintiff intends to proceed to trial without pleadings." Reading the above rules together, we are clearly told that a plaintiff suing by specially indorsed writ who desires to benefit by ord. 14, r. 8, in case the defendant obtains leave to defend, must indorse his writ with the statement that if the defendant appears the plaintiff intends to proceed to trial without pleading (ord. 18A, r. 1). This is constantly done, for the rules appear to direct it, and solicitors are careful to follow the rules (when they can understand them). As a matter of fact, it is a trap for the unwary. Order 14 and order 18A have nothing whatever to do with one another, as we may see at a glance if we examine the time fixtures contained in the two orders. Order 14 enables a plaintiff suing by specially-indorsed writ to issue, at any time after appearance, a four-day summons for summary judgment without trial. Order 18A provides that in an action for trial without pleadings the defendant may, immediately after appearance and within ten days therefrom, apply by summons for the delivery of a statement of claim. The two provisions are diametrically opposite to one another. The specially-indorsed writ is a statement of claim (ord. 20,

r. 1 (a)); therefore the last-mentioned provision of order 18A cannot apply to it. Moreover, order 18A provides that in a case under that order the plaintiff must, within ten days after appearance, serve a twenty-one days' notice of trial, whereas ord. 14, r. 8, provides that the master, in giving leave to defend, may order the action to be set down for trial immediately, without any notice of trial. Obviously, therefore, the summary trial without pleadings under ord. 14, r. 8, has no connection whatever with trial without pleadings under order 18A, and the opening words of the latter order, "A plaintiff may without pleadings proceed to trial subject," &c., must have been intended for a class of cases different from an action by specially-indorsed writ.

Turning now to the judges' regulations as to commercial causes, we find the same peculiar state of things existing when we come to consider the relation which those regulations bear to actions for trial without pleadings under order 18A. These regulations were clearly designed for the establishment of a commercial court, and to give the judge of that court a free hand to deal with commercial causes by the exercise of the powers conferred by order 30, to which we have referred. The regulations do not make any new rule, but they establish a new practice as to commercial causes. Any action brought may be inserted in the commercial list on the application of either party, and thereupon the commercial judge may make any order he thinks fit, in accordance with existing rules, for the speedy determination of the questions in controversy. As a matter of fact, the judge generally orders trial without pleadings under order 30, and hears and disposes of the case in a summary way. The regulations are made to fit in with order 14 as well as order 30, but they provide a totally different procedure for trial without pleadings from that provided by order 18A, which is entirely disregarded. The last-named order, therefore, has no application to commercial causes.

We are almost driven to the conclusion that order 18A, which is specially named "trial without pleadings," is a useless and misleading order. We have shewn that it cannot be applied to an action by specially-indorsed writ. It clearly does not apply to a commercial cause. It does not affect any case ordered to be tried without pleadings under order 30. Therefore, although it professes by its express terms to regulate the practice which shall be adopted in all actions for trial without pleadings, it does nothing of the kind. It certainly lays down for all actions to be tried without pleadings the precise procedure to be adopted, with stringent safeguards against surprise or abuse of its summary provisions. And yet any party may at any time and in any action, either under order 30, or through that order, under order 14, or the judges' regulations above referred to, obtain trial without pleadings without the smallest regard to the provisions of order 18A. It seems highly desirable, therefore, that the several orders as to summary procedure should be brought into harmony with one another, and that order 18A should either be made to apply to some species of action, or else struck out of the rules.

WINDING UP DURING THE LEGAL YEAR

1894-1895.

II.

THE jurisdiction of the courts does not now form the subject of many decided cases. In *Re Milford Haven Shipping Co.* (W. N., 1895, 16), a petition which ought to have been presented to the county court, came before Mr. Justice ROGER, but he promptly made a winding-up order and transferred the proceedings to the proper county court.

An important point as to the right of creditors and others to inspection was involved in *Re Standard Gold Mining Co.* (ante, p. 672; 1895, 2 Ch. 545). The applicant, a contributory, and other persons, had been privately examined under section 115 of the Act of 1862. The depositions had not been placed on the ordinary file, but on a separate one. By rule 11 of April, 1892, all depositions are required to be filed, and under rule 32 every contributory is to be entitled to inspect the file and take copies of filed documents. The applicant wished to inspect and take copies of all the depositions,

but under the almost identical rules of 1862 there were decisions against him. Cases decided in bankruptcy were, however, more in his favour, and Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS decided that on the plain words of the rules the applicant had the right to inspect and take copies of all the depositions. It is to be noted that the winding up was "by order of the court." The rules of 1892 do not apply to cases in which a company is being wound up voluntarily or under supervision. In these cases the rules of 1862 still apply (see rule 17), and whether the right to inspect is then the same is perhaps open to doubt. As the learned judge pointed out, the practice is an inconvenient one; the court ought to have a discretion, which he would have exercised by allowing the applicant to see his own depositions, but not those of the other deponents. The effect of the decision will be nullified by a rule which has not yet become binding, but the draft of which has already been published (*ante*, p. 770).

The question whether a petitioning creditor's debt was of a sort which was sufficient to support an application to wind up has been more than once raised.

In *Re Bank of South Australia* (2) (43 W. R. 359; 1895, 1 Ch. 578) Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS held that a debt incurred under an agreement entered into by voluntary liquidators pursuant to power given to them at the time when the resolution for voluntary liquidation was passed, was a debt of the company sufficient to support a petition for compulsory winding up.

In *Re Herbert Standring & Co.* (W. N., 1895, 99) the petitioning creditor's debt was under £50. The debt must exceed £50 where the creditor proceeds by serving a demand under section 80 of the Act of 1862; but neglect to comply with the demand is not the only evidence of inability to pay debts, and in several cases winding-up orders have been made on petitions presented in respect of debts under £50 (see Palmer's Winding-up Forms, p. 42). Judges have, however, often shown themselves reluctant to allow the winding-up court to be used as machinery for collecting small debts, and in the case last cited Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS intimated that in future, when the debt is small, the order will either not be made at all, or will be made without costs.

Rule 2 of March, 1893, which was framed with a view to stopping arrangements between petitioners and companies, has not so far had the hoped-for result. We believe that no effective winding-up order has yet been made on the application of a substituted petitioner, although one or two substitution orders have been made. It is said that the rule may be evaded—at any rate, if no one has given notice of his intention to appear and support—by the petitioner and the respondent company both failing to appear when the case is called on.

The old practice of making winding-up orders which are to be drawn up only if the company fails to perform some condition—such as paying debts and costs by a certain day—has now been entirely discontinued.

Another change in the practice has been brought about by the increase in the number of High Court official receivers. As soon as notice of the winding-up order has been sent to the official receivers' office, one of them now makes a return to the Board of Trade, which suggests the appointment of one of the three officers as official receiver of the company, the names being sent, except under special circumstances, in order of rotation. On receipt of this return an order of the board is issued appointing one of the three officers to act as official receiver. This practice necessitates a change in Form 20 of 1890.

The effect of a winding-up order has recently been the subject of argument before the Court of Appeal, which has held that it is not a judgment *in rem*, and is not binding on strangers if erroneously made (*Re Bowling and Welby's Contract* (43 W. R. 417; 1895, 1 Ch. 663). As to the difference between the effect of a deed of dissolution of a building society and the effect of its winding-up, reference may be made to *Kemp v. Wright* (1895, 1 Ch. 121).

A few months ago it was stated in the House of Commons by a Cabinet minister, then President of the Board of Trade, that no friction existed between the board and the winding-up judge. It was generally supposed that in one winding up, at any rate, matters had not been quite comfortable. In *Re New Zealand*

land, &c. Co. (*ante*, p. 61; W. N., 1894, 200), Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS made some observations as to the duties of an official receiver to the court and the Board respectively.

We have already referred to alterations in the rules which ought to lighten the official receiver's duties, and in some cases lead to his services being almost entirely dispensed with.

Those who are about to undertake the office of liquidator should study carefully Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS' decision, as to the priority of costs in winding, up in *Re London Metallurgical Co.* (43 W. R. 476; 1895, 1 Ch. 755), which is more fully referred to below.

In *Bishop v. Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Co.* (2) (43 W. R. 647; 1895, 2 Ch. 596) Mr. Justice KEKEWICH held that earnings by a limited company after the commencement of its liquidation are to be treated as capital, and not as income. In the case just cited an investment on capital account had fallen in value, and the depreciation was debited to revenue in the accounts. After the liquidation the investment rose in value. The liquidator credited to revenue, as appreciation, what had previously been debited as depreciation, and it was held that the amount credited must be treated as income.

Continuity of a company's business after the company has gone into liquidation is a thing which liquidators are constantly striving to preserve. If the company has any business premises the continuity involves liability for rates and taxes. There have been various decisions as to what sort of occupation makes the liquidator liable to pay rates in full; and in *Re Blazer Fire-lighter Co.* (43 W. R. 364; 1895, 1 Ch. 402) Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS disregarded what had been said by Sir EDWARD KAY and Vice-Chancellor BACON, and invested with the authority of a judicial decision, the dictum of Lord Justice BOWEN in *Re National Arms and Ammunition Co.* (33 W. R. 585, 28 Ch. D. 474)—viz., that the true test is whether there has been a "beneficial occupation" within the ordinary meaning of those words in rating cases.

The position which a landlord occupies towards a company in liquidation has been discussed in more than one case. *Re Blazer Firelighter Co.*, already mentioned in connection with rates, will have to be considered in future cases as to the amount of rent payable when a liquidator has remained in beneficial occupation. In *Shackell & Co. v. Chorlton & Sons* (43 W. R. 394; 1895, 1 Ch. 378) an agreement for a company's tenancy provided that two quarters' rent should be always due and payable in advance if required. The company went into liquidation on the 20th of December, and the landlord, on the 28th, threatened to distrain unless the quarter's rent due the 25th of December and the two following quarters' rent were paid in full. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH held that the landlord could only prove for the rent apportioned up to the 20th of December, but that he was entitled to be paid in full the rent for the five following days, and also so much of the next two quarters' rent as accrued due while the liquidator continued in beneficial occupation.

It had been very generally supposed that the rule in *Hardy v. Fothergill* (37 W. R. 177, 13 App. Cas. 351), which was a bankruptcy case, applied to proofs for future rent in the winding-up of companies, and some countenance to this view has been given by Lord Justice LINDLEY's dicta in *Craig's claim* (43 W. R. 244; 1895, 1 Ch. 267) a case of importance, shewing that a creditor in respect of a contingent debt or claim may be bound by a scheme under the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870. But in *Re Oriental Bank Corporation* (No. 2) (43 W. R. 523; 1895, 1 Ch. 753), another case in which a landlord was asserting his rights against a lessee-company in liquidation, Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS expressed very plainly his opinion that *Hardy v. Fothergill* only applies where there is a disclaimer and a liquidator is not in the position, as to disclaiming, of a trustee in bankruptcy. This case was, however, subsequently compromised with the leave of the court.

As debenture-holders' actions against liquidating companies are now, as soon as their existence is detected, promptly transferred to the winding-up judge, the law as to debentures must henceforth be regarded as part of the law of winding up. The decisions have been numerous, and the following important cases may be referred to: *County of Gloucester Bank v. Rudry, &c., Co.* (*ante*, p. 331; 1895, 1 Ch. 629, as to the validity as against the

note
Shackell
Chorlton

Hardy
Fothergill

Re Oriental
Bank Corp.

note

company of a mortgage irregularly executed: *Robson v. Smith* (43 W. R. 632; 1895, 2 Ch. 118), *Taunton v. Sheriff of Warwickshire* (43 W. R. 679; 1895, 2 Ch. 319), and *Government Stock, &c., Co. v. Manila Railway Co.* (ante, p. 621; 1895, 2 Ch. 551), as to the effect of debentures constituting a floating charge; *Newton v. Anglo-Australian Investment Co.* (43 W. R. 401; 1895, A. C. 244, as to charges as uncalled capital; and *Broderip v. Salomon and Seligman v. Prince & Co.* (11 T. L. R. 473), as to the position of debenture-holders in one-man companies. Several points of practice in debenture actions have also cropped up—for instance, as to ordering foreclosure on an originating summons, *Oldrey v. Union Works* (W. N., 1895, 77); making declarations of right, *Halifax, &c., Co. v. Radcliffe* (W. N., 1895, 63), *Marwick v. Lord Thurlow* (ante, p. 381; 1895, 1 Ch. 776); suing debenture-holders in a representative character, *Fairfield, &c., Co. v. London, &c., Steamship Co.* (W. N., 1895, 64). A receiver's right to be indemnified in respect of reimbursements in priority to certain other people was established in *Strapp v. Bull* (43 W. R. 641; 1895, 2 Ch. 1); and *Latham v. Greenwich Ferry Co.* (W. N., 1895, 77) also relates to priorities.

The harvest of contributory cases has been pretty full. *Re Tuticorin Cotton Press Co.* (W. N., 1894, 181) is just noticeable as a recognition of the Scotch law as to shares in an English company when sequestration has taken place. *Re Preservation Syndicate* (W. N., 1895, 126) embodies Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS' views as to when the registering of members may be rectified, and on what terms, after winding up has commenced. *Re Issue Co., Hutchinson's case* (43 W. R. 267; 1895, 1 Ch. 226), is a really useful case on the law as to liability in respect of directors' qualification shares. Possibly there is nothing new about it, but at any rate it is the conscientious attempt of a learned judge to piece together into law the results of isolated attempts of various courts to say what, under slightly different circumstances, the liability of a director is in respect of qualification shares. *Ex parte Walton* (1895, 1 Ch. 255) refers to the adjustment of the rights of contributories in respect of shares issued at a discount; and in *Chapman's case* (43 W. R. 553; 1895, 1 Ch. 771) and *Elmer and McArthur's case* (W. N., 1895, 130) Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS and Mr. Justice ROMER have again turned the judicial lantern on section 25 of the Companies Act, 1867. The right to refuse recognition to a transfer is sometimes a matter to be considered with reference to liability to contribute, and was the subject of decision in *Re Coalport China Co.* (1895, 2 Ch. 404).

The important subject of costs in contributory cases was dealt with in *Salisbury-Jones and Dale's case* (No. 2) (1895, 1 Ch. 333) and in *Re London Metallurgical Co.* (ubi supra). It may now be regarded as settled that the court may, of its own motion, adjourn into court examinations under section 115 of the Act of 1862, and examinations under this section may now be usefully substituted for those under section 8 of the Winding-up Act, 1890.

The year 1894 is remarkable for the thoroughness with which the jurisdiction and practice as to examinations under section 8 were discussed. The final judicial contribution of 1894 was in *Re General Phosphate Corporation* (43 W. R. 34; 1895, 1 Ch. 3), in which the Court of Appeal practically adopted Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS' construction of the Appeal Court's former decisions. Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, on the 15th of November, in the case of *The New Zealand Co.* (ante, p. 61, W. N. (1894) 200), emphasized, with special reference to public examinations, the difficulties attending the position of a man—in the case before him, the official receiver—who has to serve two masters: in this case the winding-up judge and the Board of Trade. Mr. Justice ROMER also had to decide a point on section 8 in *Re New Travellers' Chambers* (43 W. R. 282; 1895, 1 Ch. 395). Public examination is frequently followed by a misfeasance summons. With reference to misfeasance we have already (ante, p. 826) mentioned *Re London and General Bank*, and the following cases may also be noticed: *Re George Newman & Co.* (1895, 1 Ch. 674), as to presents to directors; and *Metro-politan Coal Consumers' Association v. Scrimgeour* (ante, p. 654; W. N. (1895) 119), as to stockbrokers' commission.

In *Re London Metallurgical Co.* (ubi supra) Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS held that rule 31 of 1890 does not affect the priority

which, under the old practice, attached to costs ordered to be paid by the liquidator out of the assets to a successful litigant, and that such costs are *prima facie* payable immediately and in full out of the net assets. Rule 31 is difficult to construe, and further decisions as to its effect may be expected. In *Re South Australian Petroleum Fields* (W. N. (1894) 189) the facts were too special to be set out fully here, and this was a sufficient reason for not reporting the case. A company had been reconstructed, and a shareholder in the old company allowed some time to elapse before he applied for shares in the new one, but it was held that the liquidator could not shut him out. Cases of this sort are of frequent occurrence, and how they are to be decided depends very much on the wording of the documents. Unfortunately there is not much uniformity in this branch of company drafting, and reporters naturally hesitate before filling their columns with lengthy extracts from documents which are not compiled from forms universally adopted by the profession. Without the documents almost in full the reports would be of no use, and even with the documents the cases are of small use in interpreting documents differently framed.

A READING OF THE NEW STATUTES.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1895 (58 VICT. c. 5).

This Act remedies a defect in section 4 of the Shop Hours Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 62), which was revealed by the case of *Hammond v. Puleford* (43 W. R. 236; 1895, 1 Q. B. 223). That section provides that in every shop where a young person is employed a notice shall be kept exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous place referring to the provisions of the Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which a young person may lawfully be employed in the shop. Under the Act a young person means a person under the age of eighteen years. The section, however, provides no penalty for a breach of its requirements, and in *Hammond v. Puleford* it was held that an employer who failed to exhibit the notice could not be made liable to the penalty imposed by section 5 for the offence of keeping a young person employed in a shop contrary to the provisions of the Act. The omission is remedied by the present Act, which enacts that, if any employer fails to keep exhibited the notice required by section 4 of the Act of 1892, in manner required by that section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACT, 1895 (58 VICT. c. 9).

The object of this Act is to apply the provisions of the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37), as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 9), to the Board of Agriculture. By the Act of 1868 *prima facie* evidence of proclamations, orders, or regulations issued by the Crown or the Privy Council, or under the authority of any of the departments of State mentioned in the schedule, may be given (1) by the production of a copy of the *Gazette* purporting to contain the document in question; (2) by the production of a copy purporting to be printed by the Government printer; or (3) by the production of a copy or extract certified as in the Act mentioned. The Act of 1882 extended the provisions of the Act of 1862 to copies of such documents printed under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The Board of Agriculture was constituted by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and the effect of section 11 of that Act was to apply the Documentary Evidence Acts to the new Board for the purpose of the powers and duties transferred to it from the Privy Council, but not for the purposes of the powers and duties of the board generally. The effect of the present Act is to include the Board of Agriculture among the departments specified in the schedule to the Act of 1868. Consequently *prima facie* evidence of all orders and regulations of the board can be given in any of the three modes mentioned above.

LANDS CLAUSES (TAXATION OF COSTS) ACT, 1895 (58 VICT. c. 11).

This Act introduces a uniform system of taxation of the costs incidental to the settlement of questions of disputed compensation under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18), and Acts incorporating the same. Whether the question is determined by the verdict of a jury or by arbitration, the costs, if either party so requires, will be taxed by a taxing master, and the amount and mode of payment of the fees for taxation will be the same as in respect of fees of ordinary taxations. In other words the Act extends to the costs of inquiries before a jury the provision which was made for the costs of arbitrations by section 1 of the Lands Clauses Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 18), an enactment which is now repealed.

Re Preservation
Syndicate

Re General
Phosphate Co.

FINANCE ACT, 1895 (58 VICT. c. 16).

Part II. of the Finance Act, 1895, effects several changes in the law relating to stamps. The most important is the removal of the limit of time within which the commissioners may mitigate or remit penalties. Under section 15 of the Stamp Act, 1891, the commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within three months after the first execution of any instrument, mitigate or remit any penalty payable on stamping. Thus, after the lapse of three months, the commissioners have hitherto had no discretion in respect of remitting or mitigating the penalty, although, when the full penalty had been paid, a memorial might be presented to them for the return of the penalty. In future their discretion will be unfettered, and they will be able after any lapse of time to remit or mitigate the penalty. Other provisions of the Act exclude from the exemptions under the head of "receipts," receipts written upon bills of exchange or promissory notes; reduce the duty on powers of attorney for the transfer of sums of Government stock not exceeding £100; provide for the collection of stamp duty in cases of property vested by way of sale by Act of Parliament, and in cases where a person is authorized by Act of Parliament to purchase; and extend to companies which are being wound up by the court the provisions of section 144 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, whereby proceedings in bankruptcy and documents relating to the internal administration of a bankrupt's estate, as opposed to the sale and transfer of the estate or any part of it, are exempt from stamp duty. Section 98 of the Stamp Act, 1891, included under the head of "policies of insurance against accident" policies effected by advertisement in newspapers and intended to insure the holder of the newspaper in the event of accidental death or injury. Such policies by advertisement must accordingly bear a penny stamp. Section 13 of the present Act makes a similar provision with respect to advertisement policies designed to insure against sickness or incapacity from personal injury.

POST OFFICE AMENDMENT ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 18).

Section 8 of the Post Office Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 46), conferred upon rural sanitary authorities, in cases where they considered that it would be for the benefit of any place within their district to have a post or telegraph office established, power to guarantee the Postmaster-General against loss, and to impose any costs consequent on the guarantee upon the place thus benefited. This power of the rural sanitary authority is now conferred upon the parish council of a parish, or, where there is no parish council, upon the parish meeting, and the expenses incurred by the council or meeting are to be deemed expenses of the council or meeting within the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 63). In exercising this power a parish council will have to notice that, under section 11 of the last-mentioned Act they may not, without the consent of a parish meeting, incur liabilities which will involve a rate exceeding threepence in the pound.

LAW OF DISTRESS AMENDMENT ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 24).

This Act relates to two matters in which the law was altered by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 21)—certificates for levying distress, and goods exempted from distress. By section 7 of the latter Act no person was to act as a bailiff to levy any distress for rent unless so authorized by the certificate of a county court judge. Certificates might be summarily cancelled by the judge upon proof of extortion by the bailiff, or other misconduct in the execution of his duty. This provision for the cancelling of certificates is now repealed (section 1), and a bailiff is no longer entitled to hold office during good behaviour. His certificate may at any time be cancelled or declared void by the judge. Moreover, section 3 of the present Act enables rules to be made fixing the duration of certificates, and under the draft rules which have been issued (printed *ante*, p. 781), it is proposed that certificates shall require yearly renewals. Under the Act of 1888 a person acting without a certificate is to be treated as a trespasser. Under section 2 of the present Act he will also be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10. The Act of 1888 extended to cases of distress the exemption of wearing apparel, bedding, and tools which was granted by section 96 of the County Courts Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95), in the case of execution under county court process. It is now provided (section 4) that in the case of goods so exempt being taken under a distress, a court of summary jurisdiction may, by summary order, direct them to be restored, if they have not been sold; and if they have been sold, may order the value as determined by the court to be paid to the complainant by the person who levied the distress, or directed it to be levied. Section 5 introduces the usual provision enabling accused persons to give evidence.

THE MORTGAGES LEGAL COSTS ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 25).

This Act has already been discussed (*ante*, pp. 650, 664, 716).

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 26).

The law relating to friendly societies was consolidated and amended by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. Subsequently there have been numerous amending Acts. Four of them—those of 1876, 1879, 1882, and 1885—were repealed and their substance re-enacted by the Act of 1887, and there are also the Acts of 1889 and 1893. To these is now added the Act of the present year. The most noteworthy changes in the law appear to be the following:—By section 3 the secretary or treasurer of a society or branch is precluded from being a trustee of that society or branch. By section 14 of the Act of 1875 money cannot be paid on the death of a member except upon the production of a certificate of death, but an exception was introduced by the Act of 1887 in the case of deaths at sea. The exception is now extended (section 4) to deaths by colliery explosion or other accident where the body cannot be found, or to any death certified by a coroner to be the subject of a pending inquest. With respect to nominations it is provided (section 6) that the receipt of a nominee over sixteen years of age for any moneys paid under the nomination shall be valid, but the marriage of a member is to operate as a revocation of any nomination. Section 22 of the Act of 1875, relating to disputes between a member and his society, is extended so as to apply to disputes between past members who have not ceased to be members for more than six months, and the society (section 10), and section 16 provides that subscriptions to a society shall not be recoverable at law, save in the case of such specially authorized societies as are allowed by the Treasury to take the benefit of section 31 of the Act of 1875, under which the rules of the society are enforceable as covenants.

Section 7 introduces an important change as to the membership of minors. Under section 15 (8) of the Act of 1875, persons under twenty-one, but above sixteen, might be members of a society, and might enjoy all the rights of members and execute all instruments, but were not to take part in the management of the society; and provision was made for the formation, subject to Treasury regulations, of juvenile societies, consisting wholly of members under twenty-one but over three years of age. This sub-section is now repealed, and section 7 substitutes for it the provision that persons under twenty-one, but above one year of age, may be members of a society, and may, so far as the execution of instruments is concerned, if over sixteen, act by themselves, and if under sixteen, by their parents or guardians; but such persons are not to take part in the management. The provision specially relating to juvenile societies is not re-enacted, and in future apparently they will be on the footing of ordinary societies. Hitherto it has been doubtful how children under sixteen were to exercise the rights of members, but the doubt is removed to some extent by the present enactment. Since any society may now have young children as members, it has become necessary to provide for the amalgamation of adult and juvenile societies, and this is done by section 10. It remains to be seen whether these provisions will obviate the difficulties which have arisen in the management of juvenile societies.

THE MARKET GARDENERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 27).

This Act is discussed under "Current Topics."

THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION (MARRIED WOMEN) ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 39).

THE CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT, 1895 (58 & 59 VICT. c. 40).

These Acts have been already discussed (*ante*, pp. 702, 634).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REFORM OF LAND TRANSFER.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The quotation in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL of the 19th inst. of some of my remarks on the resolution proposed by Mr. Walters at Liverpool may, I fear, lead your readers to suppose that, because I hold the views expressed in the passage quoted, I should obstinately refuse to consider any amendments in the system of Land Transfer, either on the lines recommended by Mr. Wolstenholme and Mr. Hunter, or on any other lines.

As I intimated in my observations at Liverpool, I do not consider that the views I entertain are likely to receive any attention in Parliament at the present day, and I am ready to consider any practical scheme for amending the system of Land Transfer which can be suggested, and to do my best to assist in putting it into a

shape likely to be least hurtful to those who will be chiefly affected by it; I mean the landowners and those who would become such.
64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Oct. 23. R. PENNINGTON.

THE LAW SOCIETY'S MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In the issue of the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL of the 19th inst., in referring to the Liverpool meeting, you say "Fuller opportunity for discussion might have been desirable, and it seems worthy of consideration whether the number of papers might not with advantage be reduced." As one of the members who attended the meeting, will you kindly allow me to emphasize somewhat the points you raise?

While everything possible was done by the local authorities to make our visit socially a most enjoyable one, the business part of the arrangements, for which I understand they were not responsible, left a great deal to be desired.

In the first place, the list of papers to be read was not issued until the morning of the meeting (the 9th of October). It is obviously desirable that the list should be in the hands of members some days earlier.

Again, the papers were placed on the list without apparently any due consideration of the relative interest they were likely to excite. The admirable address of the president, for instance, dealing with many urgent questions, but on which discussion was not allowed, was followed by papers on legal education. This subject was certainly not deemed a burning one, to judge by the large number of members who at once left the hall.

The president showed a most laudable anxiety to have all the papers—seventeen in number—read, but notwithstanding the fact that discussion was in consequence kept within the narrowest limits, and one reader succeeded another in almost unbroken procession, it was even then impossible to read them all. It is certainly very discouraging to writers to have their well-thought-out recommendations and suggestions passed by without a word of comment.

With the exception, perhaps, of the subject of "Land Transfer," the meeting had no opportunity of discussing the questions uppermost in the minds of most solicitors. "Trusts," "The Companies Acts," and "Legal Procedure," for instance, were all dealt with at more or less length in the president's address, but were not afterwards considered. Had these subjects, particularly "Legal Procedure," been discussed, many valuable suggestions would undoubtedly have been made. It must be borne in mind that these annual gatherings offer the only opportunity solicitors have of interchanging views on questions of vital interest to the public and themselves.

I trust before the next meeting takes place the Council of the Incorporated Law Society will frame regulations for the proper conduct of the business. I venture to offer the following suggestions for their consideration:—

1. The council should decide what subjects are the most urgent and interesting to the profession, and should invite papers on such subjects.
2. The time when papers on particular subjects would be read should be approximately fixed. At present it is almost impossible to say when any paper will be read.
3. If more papers are sent in than can be read and properly discussed in one room, some of the papers should be read and discussed in a second room.

Oct 22.

OBSERVER.

LAND TRANSFER.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Throughout all the discussion that has taken place on the subject of land transfer, and the evidence that has been adduced for and against the various proposed reforms of the present system, it seems to me that one important item of expense which occurs in connection with many transfers of land has been very little noticed. I refer to the auctioneer's charges falling on a vendor on a sale by auction. It may be that these are considered extraneous to the actual transfer or conveyance of land, and have, therefore, escaped discussion, but the fact remains that, when the vendor's solicitor makes out his sale account and sends it to his client with a cheque for the balance of the purchase-money, by far the largest part of the expenses consists of the auctioneer's fees and disbursements, and, to the vendor's thinking, the auctioneer's charges and disbursements, will be just as much part of the "expenses of transferring" his land as the solicitors' charges.

Even supposing the efforts of successive Lord Chancellors should eventually result in altogether eliminating the solicitor, no practical cheapening in the transfer of land—in the cases where owners sell by auction—will be effected so long as auctioneers make out their charges on the scale at present in vogue.

I have just completed some business in connection with a sale of property situated in London and offered for sale by auction by London auctioneers in two lots. One lot sold for £1,700, the other was withdrawn at £830, the reserve price. The auctioneers' charges and disbursements amounted to £121 odd, of which £55 10s. was for commission and fees and the remainder for expenses of advertising, posters, use of auction room, journeys, &c., &c. My firm's charges, according to scale, would be £22 on the property sold and something additional in connection with the lot not sold and preparing conditions of sale, but according to the general practice in this country district we shall have to make a considerable abatement from what we are legally entitled to for costs of the whole transaction.

If both lots had sold, the auctioneers' fees (apart from disbursements) would have been £71 odd, while the solicitors' scale charge would have been under £35.

Why an auctioneer should be allowed to charge 5 per cent. on the first £100 of purchase-money and 2½ per cent. on the remainder, while the solicitor is only allowed 1½ per cent up to £1,000, and beyond that on a diminishing scale, for work that is far more arduous than that of the auctioneer, it is difficult to see.

If the present Lord Chancellor contemplates renewing his endeavours to assimilate the transfer of stock and land, should he not, as a preliminary step, compare a stockbroker's rate of commission with that of an auctioneer?

October 22.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—Oct. 15, 1895.—Chairman: Mr. Rupert Blagden. The subject for debate was—"Re Farnham (Times Law Reports, 556) was wrongly decided." Mr. W. E. T. Jones opened in the affirmative, Mr. Walter S. Henderson seconded in the affirmative, Mr. F. W. Berryman opened in the negative, and Mr. Arnold W. Jolly seconded in the negative. The following members also spoke:—Messrs. A. Watson, C. Augustus Anderson, and E. R. Willett. The motion was lost by one vote.

BLACKBURN AND DISTRICT LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held at Darwen on Wednesday, Oct. 9, when the following members were present—Messrs. Backhouse, Calvert, Campbell, Cooper, Fairfield, Ferguson, Hindle, Knowles, Marsden, Riley, T. R. Thompson, W. Thompson, and Talbot. Mr. F. G. Hindle in the chair. The subject was as follows:—"In January, 1895, A. by deed of assignment conveys leasehold property for the benefit of his creditors to B., who is appointed trustee under the deed. This is duly registered under the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, but not under the Land Charges Registration Act, 1888, ss. 7, 8, and 9. The property is contracted to be sold to C. by B. Can the vendor compel specific performance?" Mr. F. Hindle spoke for the affirmative, arguing that the Land Charges Registration Act, 1888, s. 7, did not apply to leaseholds, inasmuch as that section only applied to "land" as defined by section 4, and that, therefore, the deed of assignment did not require registration under that Act. Mr. Riley spoke on behalf of the negative. The following also spoke:—Messrs. Backhouse, Cooper, Fairfield, Knowles, and Marsden. After the chairman had summed up strongly in favour of the negative, a vote was taken, with the result that the negative had a majority of one. A vote of thanks to the chairman for having entertained the society to dinner, and for having presided, concluded the business of the evening.

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. BENJAMIN EYRE.—A correspondent favours us with the following notice of the late Mr. Eyre:—"The reopening of the Courts will bring home to many lawyers the loss which the profession sustained in August last by the lamentable death of Mr. Benjamin Eyre in Switzerland. His business was not so extensive as that of several of the leading Chancery juniors, but, his work was of the very best kind. The public knew nothing of him, but solicitors of position appreciated him, for experience had taught them that for a heavy and intricate case with law in it there was no junior to excel him. The Bar loved him as a man, but feared him as an opponent, and the knowledge that Eyre was on the other side made a man walk warily, for he knew that if there was a weak point in the case Eyre would not miss it. The winning smile with which he would submit to the court a little point which absolutely cut away the ground from under an adversary's feet was irresistible. Mr. Eyre had a strong and subtle mind, and the depth and thoroughness of his knowledge of the law recalled the traditions of giants like Eldon or Sugden. Had he chosen, he might at any time during the last decade have taken silk, but he doubted his power to succeed as a leader, and he did not care to take the plunge. At the time of his death he was still a young man as we count youth nowadays, and his magnificent physique seemed to promise many years of success and activity. He was a skilled and learned conveyancer, but his life was not confined to the four walls of his chamber

or the arena of the courts. He rode, he skated, he played golf and tennis, and at the beginning of the Long Vacation he was wont to hurry away to Switzerland, and, later on to proceed to Scotland for grouse shooting. Many members of the profession are sad to think they will never again see his commanding figure and his dark face, which in his massive strength might have seemed stern or austere but for the smile which played about his eyes. He was a charming companion, he was a great lawyer, and in every sense of the word he was a gentleman."

Mr. JULIUS TALBOT AIBRY, formerly a Master in the Court of Common Pleas, died a few days since in his eightieth year, at Folkestone. He was the son of General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., and was called to the bar in 1852. He retired on a pension in 1879.

Mr. RICHARD PRALL, solicitor, and Town Clerk of Rochester, died on Sunday. The deceased, says the *Daily News*, possessed a full knowledge of municipal law and practice, and was deservedly held in high estimation by his legal brethren. He had carried through some very important projects for Rochester—notably, the acquisition by the corporation, from the Earl of Jersey, of the fine old Norman Castle and Grounds. He was also instrumental in negotiating terms between the traders using the Medway and the Rochester Corporation. The latter were in danger of losing the river dues. Mr. Prall succeeded in getting the control of the Medway with its privileges, financial and otherwise, transferred to a new body, formed by Act of Parliament under the title of the Medway Conservancy Board, upon payment of a lump sum of between £60,000 and £70,000, as compensation to the City of Rochester. He also secured for the Corporation the right to nominate several members of the Conservancy Board, and himself obtained the appointment of clerk by election. Mr. Prall held several local public appointments, and when Mr. Chamberlain's new Bankruptcy Act was passed a few years ago he received the post of Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for West and Mid Kent.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. H. HUDSON, solicitor, of the firm of Abbott & Hudson, of 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Hudson was admitted in 1888 after passing the Final Examination with honours. He also practises alone at Brighton, Sussex.

Mr. ARTHUR STRACHET, Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Bombay in the room of Mr. Justice Bayley, who has retired.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BE OSNOR, London (formerly of Wiltshire), Calico Manufacturer, deceased.—Wanted Information as to Administration Suit, respecting which letter was sent by London Solicitor to brother's widow some six years ago. Address C. W. Lane, Solicitor, Kettering.

GENERAL.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. W. C. Gully, has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, to be held on the 1st of November.

At the Suffolk quarter sessions at Ipswich, Lord Henniker, who has presided over the court for more than a quarter of a century, tendered his resignation upon his acceptance of the Governorship of the Isle of Man. The magistrates and members of the bar present expressed their regret at the loss which the county would sustain by his resignation.

The *Daily News* says that the treasurer of the Inner Temple, Viscount Cross, G.C.B., has caused to be screened in the vestibule of the hall an invitation from himself and the masters of the bench of the honourable society to all the members of the society to an "At Home" in the Inner Temple Hall on Friday evening, the 1st of November—morning dress, concert 9 to 12 p.m. It is understood that the Bar Musical Society and some members of the choir of the Temple Church will supply the musical programme.

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "It is not generally known that Dr. Talbot, who was consecrated Bishop of Rochester on Saturday, is not merely an accomplished scholar and divine and an admirable administrator, but also a master of the theory of English Law. He was, before he became Warden of Keble, when a senior student of Christ Church, a law lecturer. 'I received,' writes 'Q.C. M.P.', 'my first lessons in English Real Property Law from Dr. Talbot in 1869, when I was an undergraduate in Church Church, and I have never since heard a clearer exposition of that subject.'"

COURT PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROYAL OF RESISTANCE IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	APPEAL COURT No. 2.	Mr. Justice CHITTY.	Mr. Justice NORTH.
Thursday, Oct.	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Lavis	Mr. Bolt
Friday	Cloves	Carrington	Farmer
Saturday	Jackson	Lavis	Roit
	Mr. Justice STIRLING.	Mr. Justice KEESWICK.	Mr. Justice ROMER.
Thursday, Oct.	Mr. Ward	Mr. Fugh	Mr. Godfrey
Friday	Pemberton	Beal	Leach
Saturday	Ward	Fugh	Godfrey

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1895.

REMARKS.	Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams will be sitting at Nisi Prius in the event of Bankruptcy and Companies Cases not being ready.	A Divisional Court in Bankruptcy will sit in (Vaughan Williams, J., may be sitting on and after October 28.	The date of the Judge's return from the Northern Circuit is uncertain.
KENNEDY, J.	...	Nisi Prius	Northern Circuit
BRUCE, J.	...	Nisi Prius	"
COLLIER, J.	...	Northern Circuit	Nisi Prius (Railway and Canal Commission Intervening)
WRIGHT, J.	...	Nisi Prius	North Eastern Circuit
LAWSON, J.	...	North and South Wales Circuit	Nisi Prius
VANHOUGH, J.	...	Companies' Cases and Bankruptcy	"
CHARLES, J.	...	Divisional Court	"
GRAHAM, J.	...	Central Criminal Court	Divisional Court
WILLS, J.	...	Western Circuit	North Eastern Circuit
DAY, J.	...	Divisional Court	Midland Circuit
CAVE, J.	...	Divisional Court	Oxford Circuit
MATTHEW, J.	...	Commercial List	"
HAWKINS, J.	...	South Eastern Circuit	End
FULLOCK, B.	...	Chambers	Nisi Prius
LODGE, J.	...	Divisional Court	"

The Business of the Courts will be taken in accordance with the Judges' Resolutions of May 24, 1894. The Judges named to sit in Divisional Court will, whenever it becomes necessary, sit at Nisi Prius. Two of Her Majesty's Judges, yet to be selected, will attend the November and December Sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

DATA

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In re Noakes & Hatch & V & P Act, 1894 app of J Noakes, the elder, from order of Mr Justice North, dated Aug 1, 1895 Aug 20
 Chillingworth v Chambers app of pit R J Chillingworth from order of Mr Justice North, dated Aug 7, 1895 Aug 23
 In re Goodenough Marland v William app of deft E W Williams from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 12, 1895, and cross notice of W Goodenough, Bayley, & ors, dated Sept 5, 1895 Aug 29
 Bocquet v F Suter & Co app of defts from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated June 12, 1895 Aug 30
 In re Georgiana Kemp, widow, dec (Probate) app of R E Bunn from order of Mr Justice Mathew, dated Aug 22, 1895 Sept 5
 In re J H Jones, &c app of J H Jones from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated Aug 6, 1895 Sept 8
 Dunhill v North Eastern Ry Co app of defts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 6, 1895 September 25
 Shrewsbury & Talbot S T Oak, &c Co ld v Sterckx appl of deft John Sterckx from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated June 18, 1895 September 27
 Etherington v Big Blow Gold Mines ld appl of deft N J H Schotborgh from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated August 7, 1895 September 28
 In re Skillbeck Dyson v Wrigley appl of deft John Pearson Croeland from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 15, 1895 October 2
 In re Gaze Gaze v Gaze appl of deft W H Gaze from order of Mr Justice Chitty, dated August 8, 1895 October 7

FROM THE COUNTY PALATINE COURT OF LANCASTER.

(Final List.)

In re W Chesters Chesters v Wells app of pits from order of the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated July 29, 1895 Aug 12
 In re Lord and Vendec and Purchasers' Act, 1874, and Chancery of Lancaster Acts, 1850 to 1890 app of Hugh Fullerton from order of the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated Aug 8, 1895 Sept 5
 In re Whalley Whalley v Lancashire, &c Co ld app of defts R E Gardner & anr from order of the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dated Aug 8, 1895 Oct 10

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Interlocutory List.)

Alcoy v Greenhill Greenhill v Alcoy Trustees, &c v Alcoy app of the Trustees, Executors and Securities Ince Corpn ld from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated July 22, 1895 (order not perfected) Aug 9
 Daveniere v Debenham app of pits from order of Mr Justice Hawkins sitting, &c, dated Sept 24, 1895 (order not perfected) Oct 8

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Judgment Reserved.

(Final List.)

Strachan v Universal Stock Exchange, ld appl of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Cave, dated April 24, 1895, at trial with special jury, Middlesex (c a v Aug 8, 1895)

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

For Hearing.

(Final List.)

1895.

Oliver v Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co ld app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated March 15, 1895, at trial with a special jury, Leeds April 1
 Mowbray & anr v Merryweather appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated April 2, 1895, at trial without a jury, Leeds April 27
 Cotton v Vogan & Co appl of pitf from judgt in the Mayor's Court, London, dated Feb 13, 1895 May 2
 Malcolm v Armstrong appl of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated May 17, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex May 25 (security ordered)
 Dugdale v Hutch Bank Manufacturing Co, & anr appl of pitf in person from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated March 2, 1895, at trial without a jury (Salford Division) June 1 (security ordered)
 Matthews v Pearson app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated May 31, 1895 June 13
 Entwistle & Co v Sabb & Co app of defts from judgt of Justices Wills and Wright, dated June 14, 1895 June 21
 Ashcombe v Mitchell app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated June 12, 1895, without a jury June 25
 Exchange Telegraph Co ld v Gregory & Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated June 13, 1895, without a jury, Middlesex June 26
 The Tower Portland Cement Co ld v The Northfleet Coal & Ballast Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated June 18, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 28
 Hodder v Williams app of pits from judgt of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated June 9, 1895, at trial with special jury, Dorchester July 2
 Collie v Spinks app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated June 26, 1895, at trial without a jury July 4
 In re The Dean Mills Manufacturing Co ld & Co's Acts, 1862 to 1890 (Q B Crown Side) app of the Liquidator of the Co from judgt of Justices Wills & Wright, dated June 26, 1895 July 5
 Hopkins v The Great Eastern Ry Co app of defts from judgt of Mr

Justice Wills, dated July 6, 1895, at trial with special jury, Middlesex July 13
 Caffin v Aldridge app of pitf from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated July 11, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 18
 Liles v Terry & anr app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated June 24, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 18
 Austin v McNamara & Co ld app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated April 6, 1894 July 20
 Chapman v Rigg app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Collins, dated July 12, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 20
 Asfar & Co v Blundell & Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated May 29, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 22
 Nicholl v Carey app of defts from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated July 18, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 22
 Goode v Collins app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated July 16, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 23
 Thierry v Rickmann app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated July 1, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 24
 Barlen Bros v Knoblauch app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated July 23, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 26
 Bagot v Ormerod app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated July 15, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 27
 The Red Sea—1891—Folio 31 (claim in respect of freight) The Underwriters on the SS Red Sea v The Sea Steamship Co ld app of pits from judgt of Mr Justice Bruce, dated July 5, 1895 July 27 (Admiralty)
 The Urban District Council of Matlock Bath and anr v The County Council of Derby app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated July 25, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 30
 In re Henry Keeble, a solr app of resp from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated July 23, 1895 July 31
 Clutton v Attenborough & Son app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated July 6, 1895, at trial with special jury, Middlesex Aug 2
 Flight v The Provident Life Assoc of London ld app of pitf from judgt of Justices Wills and Charles, dated May 4, 1895 Aug 2
 Hill, Gomes, & Co v The Lancashire Ry Carriage and Wagon Co ld app of pits from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated July 16, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 5
 Hill v Scott app of defts from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice, dated July 19, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 6
 Bernhard v Armfield & Son ld app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated July 30, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 7
 Edmund Watson (Surveyor of Taxes) v The Royal Insee Co app of Edmund Watson from judgt of Justices Vaughan Williams & Wright, dated May 23, 1895 Aug 9
 In re a Solicitor (expts George) app of Mr George from judgt of Justices Grantham & Lawrence, dated Aug 8, 1895 Aug 9
 The Colonial Securities Trust Co ld v Massey app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated May 20, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 13
 Gas Float Whitton, No 2—1895—Folio 170 (Admiralty) Jesse Wills & Edward Hall v Owners of the Gas Float Whitton, No 2 app of defts from judgt of the Divisional Court, dated Aug 8, 1895 Aug 13
 Walkden v Alker app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated July 29, 1895, at trial without a jury, Lancaster Aug 13
 Billington v Osborne app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Lawrence, dated Aug 3, 1895, at trial without a jury Aug 14
 Godfrey v George app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Wright, dated Aug 9, 1895, without a jury, Middlesex, and cross app of pitf, dated Aug 16, 1895 Aug 14
 McDowell v Perryman app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Collins, dated May 13, 1895, at trial with common jury, London Aug 17
 Attorney Gen v The Rt Hon Baron Sudeley and ors app of informant from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Charles, dated Aug 8, 1895 Aug 20
 In re Henry Keeble, a solr app of H Keeble (in person) from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 10, 1895 Aug 20
 Branson & anr v Lamport & Holt app of defts from judgt of Justices Grantham & Lawrence, dated Aug 8, 1895 Aug 21
 In re an Arbtn between Crompton, Goodell & Co, ld and Smith & Crouch app of Crompton & Co, ld, from judgt of Justices Grantham & Lawrence, dated Aug 9, 1895 Aug 23
 Richardson v Garnett app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Cave, dated Aug 5, 1895, at trial with common jury, Manchester Aug 24
 Foster v Mellors & ors app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated May 29, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 29
 Deutsche Bank London Agency v Berio & Co app of pitf from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew, dated August 9, 1894, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Aug 29
 Keys v Anglo-Russian Oil Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Kennedy, dated Aug 9, 1895, at trial without a jury, Birmingham Sept 6
 Waterfield v King app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated Aug 8, 1895, at trial without a jury, Birmingham Oct 5
 Fletcher v Hopcraft app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Charles, dated July 8, 1895, at trial without a jury, Middlesex Oct 8
 Foxwell & ors v Van Gratten app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated Aug 13, 1895, at trial with special jury, Bodmin Oct 10

FROM PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (ADMIRALTY).

For Hearing.

With Nautical Assessors.

1895.

The Ciudad de Reus—1895.—Folio 29 (damage) The Owners of the SS.

Dunbette v The Owners of the SS Ciudad de Reus appl of defts from judgment of Mr Justice Bruce, dated June 21, 1895 Aug 2
The Linnet—1895.—Folio 149 (damage) Owners of Helen Craig v Owners of Linnet appl of defts from judgment of Mr Justice Barnes, dated July 24, 1895 Aug 6

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(New Trial Paper.)

1895.

Gibbons v Mowlem & Co appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict & judgment dated July 10, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Kennedy and common jury, Middlesex July 17
Griffiths v Gresham Life Assn & Co appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 10, at trial before Mr Justice Grantham & special jury, Middlesex July 18
Walker v Love appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict & judgment, dated July 18, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Cave & common jury, Manchester July 25
Stagg, Mantle, & Co v Brodrick appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 16, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Grantham & special jury, Middlesex July 25
The Mayor, &c, of London v Barnes appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 18, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Wright and special jury, Middlesex (deft Barnes dead) July 26
Gillivray v Walmsley & Smith appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 18, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Cave & special jury, Lancaster Aug 7
The Joint Stock Institute Ltd v Pilling Pilling v Joint Stock Institute Ltd appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 30, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Grantham and special jury, Middlesex Aug 19
Graham & Sons v Mayor, &c, of Huddersfield appl of defts for judgment or new trial on app from verdict and judgment, dated July 30, 1895, at trial before Mr Justice Mathew and special jury, Leeds Sept 14

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(In Bankruptcy.)

1895.

In re Squire (expte The Board of Trade) from an order of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated July 29, 1895
In re Pennal (expte Dottridge) from an order of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated Aug 7, 1895
In re Hewett (expte Wheatley) for an order that the order made herein by Mr Registrar Hope, on the 2nd of Aug, 1895, dismissing the appl of J Wheatley for an order reversing or varying the decision of the Off Rec in rejecting the claim of the said J Wheatley
In re Young (expte Mrs Young and Miss Young) from order made by Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated Aug 13, 1895
In re Gallard (expte H Gallard) from an order made by Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated Aug 30, 1895
In re Chapple (expte Cochrane & Sons) from an order of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams and Mr Justice Wright (sitting as a divisional court) dated Sept 5, 1895

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(INTERLOCUTORY LIST.)

1895.

Cave v Fisher appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 1, 1895 Aug 6
Edmunds & Tubb v Dodd appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 3, 1895 Aug 9
Constantine & Co v Warden & Sons (G C Dobell & Co, 3rd parties) appl of 3rd parties from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 7, 1895 Aug 12
Warburton, Stent and Curson v The Mayor, &c, of Richmond, Surrey appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 12, 1895 Aug 14
Sadler v The Great Western Ry Co and The Midland Ry Co appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 6, 1895 Aug 14
Clarke v Tennant appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Day, dated Aug 10, 1895 Aug 23
Hood Barrs v Cathcart appl of defts in person from order of Mr Justice Hawkins, dated Sept 30, 1895 Oct 7
Norman v Cathcart appl of defts in person from order of Mr Justice Hawkins, dated Sept 30, 1895 Oct 7
N.B.—The above List contains Chancery, Palatine, and Queen's Bench Final and Interlocutory Appeals set down to October 10, inclusive.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1895.

Notices relating to the Chancery Cause List.

Motions, Petitions, and Short Causes will be taken on the usual days stated in the Michaelmas Sittings paper, with the following exceptions—viz.:

Mr. Justice Chitty.—In consequence of Mr. Justice Chitty sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Oct. 29, until Saturday, Nov. 9 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions will be taken by Mr. Justice North—that is to say, motions on

Thursday, Oct. 31, and Thursday, Nov. 7; unopposed petitions on Saturday, Nov. 2, and Saturday, Nov. 9. If the state of the non-witness list should permit, the witness list will be taken on some days other than those above appointed, and due notice given. When the witness list is being taken, further considerations will not be taken on the Tuesdays.

Mr. Justice Kekewich.—The order of business before Mr. Justice Kekewich will be as stated on the sittings paper. Actions for trial with witnesses will be taken on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and continued until the end of the following week. They may also be taken at other times if the state of the non-witness list permits. Notice will be given in the Daily Cause List.

Mr. Justice North.—In consequence of Mr. Justice North sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Nov. 12, until Saturday, Nov. 23 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions during that time will be taken by Mr. Justice Chitty—that is to say, motions on Thursday, Nov. 14, and Thursday, Nov. 21; unopposed petitions on Saturday, Nov. 16, and Saturday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Justice Stirling.—In consequence of Mr. Justice Stirling sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Nov. 19, until Saturday, Nov. 30 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions during that time will be taken by Mr. Justice Kekewich—that is to say, motions on Thursday, Nov. 21, and Thursday, Nov. 28; unopposed petitions on Saturday, Nov. 23, and Saturday, Nov. 30. N.B.—If the state of business admits, his lordship may take the witness list on days in addition to those above appointed, of which due notice will be given in the Daily Cause List.

Liverpool and Manchester Business.—Mr. Justice Kekewich will take Liverpool and Manchester business as follows:—

1. Summonses in chambers will be taken on every other Friday afternoon, commencing with Friday, Nov. 1.

2. Motions, short causes, petitions, and adjourned summonses on every other Saturday, commencing with Saturday, Nov. 2, but except Saturday, Nov. 10.

Mr. Justice Romer will take witness actions every day in the order as they stand in his lordship's cause book.

Summonses before the judge in chambers.—Justices Chitty, North, Stirling, and Kekewich will sit in court the whole day on every Monday during the sittings to hear chamber summonses.

Summonses adjourned into court will be taken (subject to the witness list) as follows:—Mr. Justice Chitty, with non-witness actions, except procedure summonses, which (if any) are taken every Saturday; Mr. Justice Stirling, with non-witness actions; Mr. Justice North on Fridays and Saturdays; Mr. Justice Kekewich on Fridays and Saturdays, and also on other days as the judges may direct.

SPECIAL NOTICE WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHANCERY WITNESS LIST.

During the Michaelmas Sittings the judges will sit for the disposal of their own witness lists as follows:

Mr. Justice Chitty will take his witness list for the ensuing fortnight, beginning on Tuesday, Oct. 29, and will sit continuously (Monday, Nov. 4, excepted), until Saturday, Nov. 9.

Mr. Justice Kekewich will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov. 11, excepted) until Saturday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Justice North will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 12, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov. 18, excepted) until Saturday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Justice Stirling will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 19, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov. 25, excepted) until Saturday, Nov. 30.

During the fortnight when a judge is engaged on his witness list, motions in causes or matters assigned to him (including ex parte motions, but not including motions relating to the postponement of the trial or hearing of any cause or matter in his lordship's list) and also unopposed petitions assigned to him, will be heard by one of his colleagues as follows:—

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Chitty will be heard by Mr. Justice North. Those assigned to Mr. Justice North will be heard by Mr. Justice Chitty.

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Stirling will be heard by Mr. Justice Kekewich.

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Kekewich will be heard by Mr. Justice Stirling.

Chancery Causes for Trial or Hearing.

(Set down to Thursday, Oct. 10, inclusive.)

Before Mr. Justice CHITTY.	Patrick v Forster act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
In re The Sovereign Life Assurance Co & Co's Acts adj'd claim (s.o. pending exam of witnesses)	Cochrane & Exchange Telegraph Co Ltd act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Bonnet v Fraser & Chalmers (not ordered to go into Witness List)	In re Kay & Mesley v Keyworth act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Willis v Crooke act	In re Ferriman Haynes v Haynes act
Bennett v Webster act	Thompson & v Oliver act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Howard & Bullough Ltd v Tweedales & Smalley act	Thwaites v Southwicks act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Anderson v Davis act	In re The Ramsgate & Colld & Co's Acts (not ordered to go into Witness List)
Backell v King act	Fourth City, & Co, & v Pearson act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Bird v Stevens act	Morgan & British Gold Fields Ltd act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Howes & Burleigh v Webber act (Birmingham D R)	Dulver v Dursley act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Florence v Paddington Vestry act (set down by order April 26, 1895)	Bradley v Darnall act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)
Savage v D B Harris & Sons act	Fincham v Cornish act (set down for trial (with witnesses) from Romer, J. v. 03 & 04)

- In re Parry Liversedge v Inchbold act
 Jones v Willington act
 Handley v Masham Local Board act
 Calverley v Calverley act
 London & Midland Bank Ltd v Wingham act
 Law v Parmenter act
 Johnson v Fletcher Johnson v Firth acts (consolidated by order, dated Jan 10, 1895)
 Sanderson v Milestone act
 Shrewsbury, & Co v Morgan act
 London General Omnibus Co Ltd v Fettes act
 Butler v Levy act & m f j
 Knight v Simmonds act
 Cochran v Smith act
 Peppercell v Mowburn act
 In re Penny Penny v Pardoe act & third party notice
 Queensland Investment, & Co Ltd v O'Connell act
 Allhusen v Trustees, Executors, & Insure Corp Ltd act
 Graham v Drummond act & counter-claim
 Rees v De Bernardy act
 Iliffe & Son v Modern Art Publishing Co Ltd act & counter-claim
 Alston v Alston act
 Salvage v Bull act
 Rugby & Newbold Cement Co Ltd v Horton act and counter-claim
 Cox v Cox act
 Sex v Bird act
 Whittingham v Whittingham act
 In re Williams Williams v Williams adj sums (ordered to go into Witness List)
 Repton v Tillett act
 National Dwellings Co Ltd v Corfield act
 Singer Manufacturing Co v G Lewis & Co act
 In re Allen Allen v Allen act (without pleadings)
 In re Pays Attorney-Gen v Crowley act
 Blundell v A Payne Ltd act
 Birch v Glenton act
 Lloyd's Bank Ltd v Bullock act and counter-claim
 Garner v Pink act
 In re Champion Champion v Gwynn act
 Fortescue v Pedlar act
 Canning v Broad act, set down by order, dated Aug 8, 1895 (no pleadings)
 James v Trustees, Executors and Securities Insure Corp Ltd act
 British West Australian Agency Ltd v Oxley act
 Chapman v Strong v Hanbury act
 Causes for Trial (without witnesses).
 Musgrave v Old Silketons, & Co, Coal and Iron Co (expte Rev T & T Taylor) adj sums (revived) pt hd (by order)
 Same v Same (expte Charlesworth) adj sums (revived) by order
 In re Wertheimer Wertheimer v Rothechild adj sums pt hd (restored) Irwell v Wertheimer adj sums (to come on together) by order
 Vant der Pant v Clark adj sums
 In re Bligh Liversay v Hington act (evidence not complete)
 Attorney-General v Mayor of Bristol mota (turned into trial) pt hd (when ready to be mentioned, by order)
 In re Lucas Brook v Kelly adj sums
 In re Carter Brook v Astley adj sums
 In re F B Smart Smart v Nelson adj sums
 Vine v Raleigh adj sums
 In re Wright Wright v Tillotson adj sums
 In re Page Nat Bank of Wales v Page adj sums
 In re Cordaux Cordaux v Hughes
 In re Smeed Archer v Prall adj sums
 In re Thomson Harvey v Southworth adj sums
 Portal v Hasluek adj sums
 In re Tilt Lampet v Kennedy adj sums
 Stafford v Trotter adj sums
 In re Bailey Bailey v Messiter adj sums
 Countess of Warwick v Butcher adj sums
 Chipperfield v Carter adj sums
 In re Lady Bentinck & London & North Western Ry & V & P Act, 1874 adj sums
 In re Clark Brown v Clark adj sums
 Thorns v Mann adj sums
 In re Stewart Bodker v Houlder m f j (short)
 Further Considerations.
 Debenture Corp Ltd v C De Murrieta & Co, Ltd, fur con
 Phillips v Phillips fur con
 Before Mr. Justice Morris.
 Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
 North British Rubber Co, Ltd v Gormanly & Jeffery Manufacturing Co act
 Marquess of Anglesey v Briggs act
 Collins v Woodfin act
 In re Maurice Maurice v Brown act
 Pryor v Miller act
 In re Evans Dyer v Swanton act
 Sharp v Sharp act
 Sharp v Binns act
 In re Archer Whipp v Archer act
 Richards v Eanis act & m f j
 Maroon v Jeans act
 Sandon v Chelsea Electric Supply Co, Ltd act
 Martin v Fox act
 Kitta v Moore & Co act and counter-claim
 Dickson v Law act
 Laing v Thompson act
 Hertelet v Ball act
 Crawford v Watkins act
 Abraham v Beeston Pneumatic Tyre Co, Ltd act
 Dupray v Eeles act
 Kellett v Anderson & Sons, Ltd act
 Goddard v Lucy act
 Hanning v Klemantaski act
 Morrison v The Scottish House to House Electricity Co, Ltd act
 Gower v St John act
 Wylie v Wylie act & m f j
 In re Farmer Farmer v Crawshaw act
 Doughty v Hardcastle act
 Towler v Lupton act
 In re Wassell Wassell v Leggatt act
 In re Goetz and Von Hoegh's Patent, No 21,458, A D 1894 petn ordered to go into Witness List, July 9, 1895
 In re Trent Trent v Brooke adj sums
 Cleaver v Wallwork act (set down before pleadings) by order
 Parkes v Kerahaw act & m f j
 Moon v Savin & Co, Ltd act
 Johnson, Clarke, & Parker Ltd v Collier act
 Parsons v Whetlam act
 Smith v Smith act
 Jamblin v Higginbottom act
 Fulford v Holford act
 Cotgrove v Chester act
 Simpson v Beckett act
 Shoe machinery Co Ltd v Cutlan act (set down by order)—pleadings to be delivered
 Bloxham v Elwell act
 Freehold Land & Building Corp Ltd v Castle act
 Wenham Co Ltd v Arculus & Co act
 Dennison v Jeffs act
 Notley v Broadbent act
 Curtis v Thorley act
 In re Hobbs Dunn v Hewitt act
 Driver v The Freehold & Leasehold Investment Co Ltd act
 Meakin v Longhurst act
 Causes for Trial (without witnesses).
 In re Swaffield Robertson v Swaffield act
 In re Jefferies Jefferies v Jefferies act
 In re Butler Brooke v Butler act (no pleadings)
 Maclean v Butler mtn for judgt
 Dearden v Gurdon act
 Harper v Harper m f j
 Edwards v Desmond m f j (short)
 Johnston v Blaiberg act without pleadings
 The Corp of Richmond v Harper act without pleadings
 Adjourned Summonses.
 In re Palmer King v Ogg (s o Nov 31)
 In re Goodall Goodall v Goodall pt hd
 In re Austen Austen v Austen
 In re Watson Turner v Watson
 In re Leonard Grondon v Baxter
 In re Somerset Hotel Co Ltd Pillers v Somerset Hotel Co Ltd
 In re The Emeralds Co Ltd & Co's Acts, 1862 to 1890
 In re The Masonic & General Life Assce Co Ltd & Co's Acts
 In re Wood Wood v Modlin
 In re Pitcairn Brandreth v Colvin
 In re Mundy In re The Shipley Estates & Settled Lands Acts
 In re Ebbsmith & Rose taxn (cross-exam on affidavits)
 In re Davies Thomas v Davies
 In re Stott Stanhope v Munby
 In re Stott Munby v Stott
 In re Darlington Darlington v Phelps
 In re Hawkins Clark v Robinson
 In re Courtney Godson v Godson
 Russell v Nicols
 In re Orford Nevill v Cartwright
 In re Orford Walpole v Walpole
 In re Orford Cartwright v Duc del Balzo
 In re Viscount Hampden's Settled Estates and Settled Land Act
 Ranger v Watson
 In re Dawbarn Cripps v Dawbarn
 Cholditch v Jones
 In re Rook Princesse de Rohan v Fowler
 In re Blisset Croft v Dew
 Wemyss v Knollys
 In re Tietgen Tietgen v Green
 In re Roberts & Trustee Act, 1893
 In re Smith Arnold v Smith
 In re Beaman Fowler v James
 In re Hankey Earl Stanhope v Harvey
 In re Reeve to Stacey & V & P Act, 1874
 In re Phillips Phillips v Rawle
 In re Wise Jackson v Parrott
 In re Ocock Palmer v Anderson
 In re The Midland & South Western Junction Ry Co, & Co
 Hardwick-Morewood v Morewood
 In re Hudson Hudson v Rodwell
 Biggerstaff v Rowatt's Wharf
 Warburton v Dewar
 In re Dunn Dunn v Dunn
 In re Richardson Morgan v Richardson
 Parkinson v Wainwright & Co Ltd
 Further Considerations.
 In re Seddon Broad v Seddon fur con (set down by dft)
 In re Copland Mitchell v Bain fur con
 Whitwill v Yeo fourth fur con
 In re Gardner Hewlett v Downes fur con
 Smale v Bullock fur con
 Before Mr. Justice STIRLING.
 Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
 Allen v Field act
 Brooks & Co v Corfield, Smith & Co act (restored)
 Bellamy v Allen act
 Allen v Maudslay, Sons, & Field Ltd act
 Graham v Vivian act
 Hoare v Villiers act
 Wood v West act
 Gillies v Brownhill act
 Ley's Malleable Castings Co, Ltd v Bagshaw, Bros & Co act
 Clark v Stokes act
 In re The Canadian Direct Meat Co Ltd & Co's Acts, 1862 to 1875 adj sums entered as a witness act, 30th May, 1895
 Attorney-Gen v Trustees of London Parochial Charities act
 In re Dunbar Dunbar v Wentworth act
 Rhymney Iron Co, Ltd v Dorman, Browne & Co act
 Hand-in-Hand Investment & Mortgage Co, Ltd v The Nat Dwellings Soc, Ltd act
 Brown v Sharman act
 Rymill v Braid & Co act
 Pneumatic Tyre Co, Ltd & v Beeston Pneumatic Tyre Co, Ltd act
 Donington v Skidmore act (pltf dead)
 Houghton v Anderson & Sons, Ltd
 Sinclair v Sewell act
 In re Plestow Vallance v Goldsworthy act
 Green v Keeble (1895—G.—404) act
 Same v Same (1895—G.—903) act
 Revelly v Sinner act
 National Bank of Wales, Ltd v Morgan act
 Hawkins v Ward act
 Fielden v Brownhill act
 Craven v Puncture Proof Pneumatic Tyre Co, Ltd act
 Blandford v Williams act
 Taylor v Pease act
 In re Goffe Hill v Gardner Act
 Baldwin v Sadler act
 Foley v Dobdney act
 In re Green Haddon v Wright act (no pleadings) set down by order
 International Financial Soc Ltd & reduced v Baring, Bros & Co act
 Clayton v Smith act
 West v Alcock act
 Grant v Bolton act
 The Pneumatic Tyre Co Ltd v Edlin act
 McKeown v Bondard Peveril Gear Co Ltd act
 Hirschler v Hertz & Collingwood act
 Warton v Midland Ry Co act
 Creyke v Corp of Level of Hatfield Chase act
 In re Bateman Adams v Bateman act
 McCamphill v Davis act
 In re Andrews Andrews v Green act
 In re Shelley Harris v Bailey act

Causes for Trial (without witnesses) and Adjourned Summonses.

In re Hughes Hughes v Otway adj sums
 Ehrmann v Ehrmann adj sums
 Morgan v Blyth two adj sums to vary Chief Clerk's certificate
 Ainsworth v Wilding adj sums
 In re Darling Farquhar v Darling adj sums
 In re Culpin, & Trustee Act, 1893
 Culpin v Culpin adj sums
 In re Burton & Hellyer's Contract & V & P Act, 1874 adj sums
 In re Gifford Wheaton v Mordlock adj sums
 Ford v Buxton adj sums
 Dalton v Fitzgerald act (not before evidence complete)
 Trevor v Hutchins adj sums
 In re Hurford Beauchamp v Allnatt adj sums
 In re Berry Duffield v Williams adj sums April 11
 In re Same Same v Same adj sums July 9
 In re Carow Carow v Carow adj sums
 In re Tuckey Palmer v Stouton adj sums
 British North American Investment Co ld v Cameron Freehold Land & Investment Co ld two adj sums, dated 1st & 2nd May, 1895
 Miller v Collins act
 In re Arden Arden v Arden adj sums
 In re Hubback Hart v Hubback adj sums
 In re Earl Stamford Payne v Stamford adj sums
 In re Thompson Thompson v Thompson adj sums
 Colman v Belding m f j (deft W H Tillett dead)
 In re Parker Parker v Parker adj sums
 In re Barrow Barrow v Barrow adj sums
 In re Lyne Stephens Lubbock v Lyne Stephens & Settled Land Acts adj sums
 In re Bramley Bramley v Glaister (claim of J D Goodman and ore)
 In re Rudolf Rudolf v Rudolf adj sums
 In re Sachs Sachs v Sachs two adj summonses
 In re Barlow & Salford Corpn & Lands Clauses Act adj sums
 Napier v Robertson adj sums
 Hamer v Blakey, Emmott, & Co ld two adj summonses
 In re Pocock's Contract & V & P Act, 1879 adj sums
 In re Nichols Alken v Hay adj sum
 In re Pritchard Rayner v Godal adj sums
 In re Tomlinson Booth v Sherratt adj sums
 In re Cudworth Sparks v Hales adj sums
 Milnes v Bradley adj sums (expte pliff)
 Same v Same adj sums (expte defts)
 In re Cummings Cummings v Cummings adj sums
 In re Trollope Trollope v Trollope adj sums
 In re Robinson Notley v Robinson (1891—R.—1014) adj sums
 In re Same Same v Same (1889—R.—1242) adj sums
 In re Marshall Pearce v Marshall adj sums
 In re Macduff Macduff v Macduff adj sums
 Bartlett v Nilson adj sums
 In re Dawson Dawson v Dawson adj sums
 In re Sterens Clark v Stevens adj sums

Smith v Scott m f j (short)
 In re Frost Hodson v Cookson adj sums
 In re Sampson Sampson v Sampson adj sums
 In re E Tucker Plumridge v Tucker adj sums

Further Considerations.

In re Dietrich Dietrich v Cook fur con and two adj sums (dft J Cook dead)
 Brown v Lubbock fur con
 In re J Johnston Mills v Johnston fur con
 Cotgrove v Edmondston fur con (to be in list pro forma).

Before Mr. Justice KEEWICH.

Causes for trial (with witnesses).
 Tufnell v Elliott act pt hd (dft dead)
 In re Doetsch Matheson & Co v Ludwig act & m f j (s o until after return of Commission)
 Low v Hamilton act
 Meir v Bratt act & m f j (restored)
 Byford v Smallpiece act
 Edwards v Jenkins act (restored)
 In re Smith Smith v Thompson act m f j & adj sums
 Jones v Withers act
 Phillimore v Phillimore act
 In re Arnell Arnell v Arnell act (restored)

Transferred by Order, dated June 20th, 1895.

Seaborne v Haynes Haynes v Seaborne act & counter-claim
 Attorney-Gen v Guildford, Godalming and Woking Joint Hospital Board act
 Mackinlay v Metzler & Cold act
 Rambotham v Melden act
 Breadmore v Gifford act
 Galton v Keens act
 Barrett's Brewery and Bottling Co ld v Wetherley act and counter claim
 Bell v Clarke act
 North-Western Ry and Canal Co v Peyton act (not before Nov 11)
 MacBean v Pallman act
 Williams v Quebrada Ry Land & Copper Co ld act and adj sums
 Braun v Englander act (no pleadings) and motu by order
 Lambert v Hart act
 Goodall v Goodall act
 Barkle v Head act
 Edgar v Jacobs act
 Kendall v Woodman act
 Dickerson v Brown act (set down by deft W Brown)
 Oughton v Holland act
 Bush v Barnato Bros act

End of Transfer.

Baker v London General Omnibus Co, ld act
 Stelfox v Langworthy act
 Vincent v Forward act
 Townsend v Pepper act fur trial agst deft Pepper (set down by order)
 Downer v Jacobs act
 North v Kinkle act In re Wright Kinkle v North act to be heard together (by order)
 Byrne v McCarthy act
 Jones v Tower Publishing Co, ld act (first witness day by order)
 In re Madison's Patent, No 1772 of 1894 petn (ordered to go into witness list)
 The Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co, ld v Williamson & Joseph act
 Daniell v Whately act
 Endy v Norris act

In re Reed Reed v Thomson act
 Walker v Bateman act
 Bischofswerder v Poppleton counter-claim (set down by deft in act)
 Same v Same act
 Hudson v Chenhall act
 Griffiths v Lewis act
 Gwilt v Clarke m f j (witness list, by order)
 Seward v Evans act
 Ricketts v Beaumont act
 In re Palmer Palmer v Palmer act
 Walker v Willey act
 Gleadlow v Burton act
 Wordsworth v London & India Docks Joint Committee act (no pleadings) Nov 5, by order
 Fraine v Fridmore act
 Haskins v Williams act
 In re W A Swift Harrison v Ward act
 Jones v Williams act
 Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v Caswell act
 Trollope & Sons v London Building Trades Federation act
 Rouse v Rouse act
 Graham v O'Connor act
 Toplis v Guest act
 Peters v Taylor act
 Dixon v Moreby Coal Co ld act
 Fawcett v Homan & Rogers act
 Sparling v Forrest act
 Vicar of St Mary's, Spital Square v Chillingworth act

Causes for trial (without witnesses).
 Henley v Majendie act
 In re Kerr, Willmot v Pearce act & m f j

Adjourned Summonses.

In re Cleveland, Stanhope v Harbord pt hd (Oct 25)
 In re Cromar Heath v Cromar
 In re Hall, Hall v Gratton
 Hawthorne v Parker
 In re F G Lundie, & Co taxation
 In re Skevington, Skevington v Skevington
 Thistock Brewery Co v McCartney
 Tavistock v Taylor
 Polson v Polson
 In re Gate Gate v Gate
 Boughey v Craig
 Harrison v Head & Mark ld
 In re Angerstein Angerstein v Angerstein
 Jan v Skewes
 In re Claye Gheekland v Claye
 In re Harris Smith v Herbert
 In re Harvey Harvey v Hobday
 Anderson v Ford
 In re Whitney Bestment v Whitney
 In re Bates White v Johnson
 Hurlstone v Ashton
 In re Earl of Stafford to Maples & V & P Act 1874
 In re Gaman Barker v Palin
 In re Plummer and The Glyn-corrug Colliery Co ld and P & V Act 1874, &c

Further Considerations.
 In re Hoyle Hoyle v Hoyle fur con
 Waterland v Serle fur con & sums to vary

Before Mr. Justice VANEAN WILLIAMS.
 (Sitting as an additional Judge of Chancery Division.)
 Companies (winding up).
 Motions.

W Brock & Son ld (transfer proceedings)
 African Landed Estates Co ld (for discharge of order dated June 21, 1894, as regards applicant)

London & General Bank ld (to compel attendance of witness)
 Anglo-Spanish Assoc, ld (for account)
 H K Terry & Co, ld (same)
 Alkaline Reduction Syndicate, ld (same)
 Colonial Debenture Corpn ld (for order refusing public exam)
 Granville Hotel Co ld (for appointment of Provisional Liquidator)
 New Park of Mines ld (for payment into companies liquidation account)
 Scovell's Hamble Fisheries Co ld (same)
 Chancery Division.
 Black v Williams & Victoria Steamboat Assoc ld (delivery up of possession)
 Akers v Venus Monnies & Co ld (discharge receiver)
 Companies (winding up).
 Petitions.
 Bidaron Railway and Mines ld (petn of F Thorpe)
 Joseph Bull Sons & Co ld (petn of M T Shaw & Co)
 Caremore Railway and Navigation Co ld (petn of La Compagnie Generale de Railways & des Etablissements Anonymes)
 Woolley Coal Co ld (petition of Yorkshire Banking Co)
 Dawe & Co ld (petition of Wilchurch)
 Candelaria Waterworks & Milling Co ld (petn of J T Whelan & aur)
 Eastern Counties Bacon Factory ld (petn of Lator and Kindersley)
 Securities Insurance Co ld (petn of Sir E J. Reed & ore)
 Atlanta Gold & Silver Consolidated Mines, ld (petn of D W Neil)
 Otis Steel Co, ld (petn of Lams Relton)
 Simplex Dairy Co ld (petn of Sutton on Sea & District Farmers Dairy Co ld)
 International Commercial Co ld (petn of Joseph Brown)
 Disc Churn Co ld (petn of Duncan & Co)
 Cater & Co ld (petn of W S Doyle)
 Variety Automatic Supply Stores ld (petn of Lancashire Automatic Supply Co ld)
 Southern Counties Deposit Bank ld (petn of Eusebia Jacobus Van Robben & ore)
 Baird, Thompson, & Co ld (petn of George W Gordon)
 Prudential Investment Co ld (petn of Oscar Eichholz)
 Venezuela Central Ry Co ld (petn of Co)
 Granville Hotel Co ld (petn of Charles Robert Woody)
 Same (petn of George Russell Miles)
 Paul's Patent Rapid Cooling Barge Syndicate ld (petn of Whitfield, Morris, & Co ld)
 Alliance Contracting Co ld (petn of Malcolm Finlayson)
 South London Music Hall ld (petn of Frank Kirk)
 Dorman's Park Hotel Syndicate ld (petn of Edwards Bros)
 Roberts, Miles, & Co ld (petn of Wm Henry Makenzie & ore)
 Western Colliery Co ld (petn of the Gas, Water, and General Investment Trust ld)
 Queen's Birthday United Gold Mines ld (petn of Discount Bank)
 Milford Trawlers ld (petn of John Jones)

Lower Langlaagte Gold Mines Id (ptn of Walter Radcliffe Horn-castle)
 West Australian Finance & Development Syndicate Id (ptn of Black Swan Gold Mine Id)
 Seddon, Shepherd, & Co Id (ptn of the Co & ors)
 Edward Cope & Co Id (ptn of William Hanson and Co Id)
 The French and American White Lead Syndicate Id (ptn of H T Cockett & anr)
 The Hammersmith, Bayswater, & District Bank (ptn of William Watson & Co)

Chancery Division.

Anglo-Australian Steam Navigation Co Id and reduced (ptn of Co)
 Societe Vinicole de Turquie Id (ptn of Co and shareholders to rescind resolutions)
 Tipton Most Colliery Id & reduced (ptn of Co)

Court Summonses.

Companies (Winding up).
 Lyric Club Id (to set aside proofs)
 Alkaline Reduction Synd Id (settle list of contributories)
 Lands Allotment Co Id (taxation of bill)
 A Salomon & Co Id (remove name from list)
 Amador Gold Mine Id (to dismiss summons dated May 21, 1894)
 Securities Insurance Co Id (to stay proceedings)
 General Phosphate Corpn Id (for payment)
 Yurari Co Id (liquidator's remuneration)
 D W Forbes & Co Id (determine questions)
 Kingston Cotton Mill Co Id (for stay of misfeasance proceedings)
 Same (for declaration as to misfeasance)
 Tomlin Mines Id (for leave to make call)
 Gulcher New Electric Light & Power Co Id (to enforce call)
 South African Trust & Finance Co Id (for declaration)
 Ambition Investment Building Soc (to determine priority of shares)
 Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co Id (for payment of call)
 Citizen Id (for order for Official Receiver & Liquidator to file shorthand writers' notes)
 Common Petroleum Engine Co, Id for determination as to liability on shares)

Chancery Division.

Stubber v T Daniel & Co Id (for sale)
 Same v Same (for leave to cross-examine)
 Same v Same (declare dividend)
 Same v Same (for discovery)
 Wood v Woodhouse & Rawson United Id (for leave to institute proceedings)
 G N Ry Co v Coal Co-operative Soc, Id (payment out of court)
 Bell v Middlewich Salt & Alkali Co, Id (for directions)
 Akers v Venne Monnier et ses Fils, Id (for directions)

Causes for trial.
 Hawkins v Citizen, Id
 Aitken v Welsh Anthracite Collieries, Id (m f j)

Before Mr. Justice ROMER.
 Causes for Trial.
 (With witnesses.)

In re Beckett Lyons v Hart act restored for further hearing Oct 25
 Ainslie v Gill Bros act (pleadings to be delivered)
 Davis v Jewell act (pleadings to be delivered)
 Mochles Barro Patente Gesellschaft, & v Caspers act

Transferred by Order, dated 30th April, 1895.

In re Dege's Patent, dated Jan 17, 1894, No 1,051, and Patents Designs, &c Act ptn of Hammond & Co Id (ordered to go into Witness List—restored)

Assets Realization Co, Id v Trustees, Executors, & Securities Inace Corpn, Id act & m f j (restored)
 Gould v Coaks act
 Ogilvie v Littleboy act (not before Nov 1)

In re Burton, Burton v Burton act
 Rooke v Dawson act
 Powell v Wedderburn act (s o to Dec 1)

Hindson v Ashby act
 Benshimol v Marcus act (security ordered)

Ollis v Bosch act
 Bocquet v Bocquet act
 Singer Manufacturing Co v King's Universal Supply Id act
 Herriman v List act
 Roberts v Roberts act
 Transferred by Order, dated July 19, 1895.

Wildmore v Kitchen act & counter-claim

Moysey v Durham act
 Taylor v Newcome act
 Dear v Eeles act
 Charles v Butson act
 Coate v Churchill act
 Clifford v Phillips act
 Jacob v Bristol & Clifton, &c, Bldg Soc act & m f j
 Jones v Roberts act
 Lord Wimborne v Bargued Coal Co Id act

Cobb v Stringer act (s o 14 days after examination concluded)
 The Farmers' & Cleveland Dairies Co Id v Watson act & counter-claim (not before Nov 2)

Dawson v Baker act
 Maxwell v School Board for London act

Attorney-General v Stone act
 Tibbats v Boulter act
 Brinsmead & Sons v Brinsmead act
 Corral v Pearce act
 Corral v Vestry of Parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch act & counter-claim
 Chandler v Chandler act
 Lynde v Anglo-Italian Hemp Spinning Co Id act
 Bagnall v Bagnall act
 Bartlett v Horace Marshall & Son act

In re Davidson, Forbes v Ingram act

In re An Arbtrn between Briant & The Ecclesiastical Commrs of England Special case
 In re An Arbitration between Barker & The Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Co, Id (to be argued with opposed motion No. 9) Special case
 County Council of Middlesex v Willesden Urban District Council Special case

In re The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, &c Borough of Brighton (claim of Marcellus Purnell Castle) Special case
 In re An Arbitration between Samuel & Co & The Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Napthe Caspienne, &c Special case

OPPOSED MOTIONS.

For Argument.

Smolinski v Preston & Sons pt hd before Cave and Wright, JJ 30th March, 1895 (s o for report of official referee)
 In re a Solicitor, Expte Incorporated Law Soc (s o for further report)
 In re a Solicitor, Expte Incorporated Law Soc (s o for further report)
 In re the Friendly Societies Acts and an app thereunder and In re the National Independent Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society, and the Bolton District of the National Independent Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society

Eley v Read
 Same v Same
 In re a Solicitor Expte Incorporated Law Soc
 Deakin v The Salt Union Id
 In re an Arbtrn between Barker and The Pearson & Knowles Coal and Iron Co To be argued with Special Case No 4
 In re a Solicitor Expte Incorporated Law Soc
 Meyer v Golding & anr
 In re a Solicitor Expte Incorporated Law Soc
 In re a Solicitor Expte Same
 Electrical Installation Cold v Lord Stratheden & Campbell
 Thomson v Simmons & Botten Id
 Chapman v Thompson
 In re a Solicitor Expte Incorporated Law Soc
 (To be continued.)

MASTERS IN CHAMBERS FOR MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1895.

A to F—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Kaye; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Master Pollock.
 G to N—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Macdonell; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Master Walton.
 O to Z—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Archibald; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Master Wilberforce.

A to F—All applications by summons or otherwise in actions assigned to Master Johnson are to be made returnable before him in his own room, No. 110, at 11.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 G to N—All applications by summons or otherwise in actions assigned to Master Butler are to be made returnable before him in his own room, No. 112, at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
 O to Z—All applications by summons or otherwise in actions assigned to Master Manley Smith are to be made returnable before him in his own room, No. 114, at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The parties are to meet in the ante-room of Master's Chambers, and the summonses will be inserted in the printed list for the day after the summonses to be heard before the master sitting in chambers, and will be called over by the attendant on the respective rooms for a first and second time at 11.30, and will be dealt with by the master in the same manner as if they were returnable at chambers.

By ORDER of THE MASTERS.

At a conference held in Liverpool between the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Parliamentary representatives of Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and the surrounding district, last week, for the purpose of considering the various subjects affecting the commercial community likely to come before Parliament, acute difference of opinion arose on the subject of the High Court of Justice, (Lancashire Sittings) Bill, which was strongly supported by Mr. C. H. Morton, president of the Liverpool Incorporated Law Society, on the ground that it was necessary that a local branch of the Supreme Court should be established in Lancashire for the prompt, economical, and authoritative decision of commercial and other cases arising within the county. Mr. J. C. Bigham, Q.C., member for the Exchange Division, expressed equally strong opinions to the contrary, and contended that, while some kinds of litigation might be facilitated by local administration, the general effect of the present order of things was satisfactory.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

JONES.—Oct. 12, at Brenley, Commonsde, Mitcham, the wife of George Farewell Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHANCELLOR—BERRIDGE.—On Oct. 10, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, Walter Egerton Chancellor, of Dartford, Kent, solicitor, to Beatrice Marie, daughter of the late Richard Berridge, Esq., of Ballynahinch Castle, county Galway.
 CHILLAW—WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Brentford, T. J. Chellaw, solicitor, of St. Ives, Cornwall, to Maud, daughter of H. W. Williams, 100, Lambhall-street, E.C.

HIRST—BROWN.—On Oct. 12, at St. Barnabas, Addison-road, Kensington, W., Samuel

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1895.

SPECIAL PAPER.

For Argument.

Stern & ors v The Queen Special case
 Duncan v The Steam Tug and Trawlers Mutual Protecting, &c, Assoc (to be argued before 3 judges) Special case

Edgar Hirst, of Crowtree, Bantick, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Margaret Spencer, only child of J. Ansell Brown, 3, Russell-road, Kensington, M.C.S.E.

DEATHS.

BOSTON.—Oct. 15, at 22, Westbourne-gardens, Thomas Bolton, of The Sanctuary, Westminster, in his 77th year.
 FERRIS.—Oct. 9, at Great Yarmouth, Frederick William Ferris, solicitor, in his 65th year.
 HICKS.—Oct. 6, at Clifton Lodge, Malda-hill, John Power Hicks, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and Hadley-green, Middlesex, aged 62.
 LAWRENCE.—Oct. 15, at 8 Royal Crescent, Brighton, Philip Henry Lawrence, barrister-at-law, aged 73.
 MELLOR.—Oct. 12, at Spring Bank, Rochdale, in the 70th year of his age, John William Mellor, solicitor, Oldham and Rochdale.
 RAYSON.—Oct. 15, at Friars-street, Sudbury, Suffolk, Robert Ransom, solicitor, town clerk of the borough, aged 73 years.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSORS.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined by an Expert from The Sanitary Engineering Co. (Carter Bros.), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee for a London house, 2 guineas; country by arrangement. (Established 1875).—[ADVT.]

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BALCARRES BROOK STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 19, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Killick & Pollock, Chapel st, Liverpool. Simpson & Co, solrs for liquidators.

CURRIE SCHOOLS, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Ptns for winding up, presented Oct 9, directed to be heard at the Guildhall, Canterbury, on Nov 5, at 2. Longbourns & Co, Palmerston Bldg, Old Broad st, solrs for ptnr. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov 1.

DORMAN PARK HOTEL SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Ptns for winding up, presented Sept 4, directed to be heard on Oct 30. Stopher, Arundel st, Strand, solr for ptnr. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

GENERAL TOBACCO CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 20, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Arthur Pearson Abbott, 23, Austinfriars. Braithwaite, Throgmorton avenue, solr.

HAMBERSMITH, BAYSWATER, and DISTRICT BANK, LIMITED.—Ptns for winding up, presented Oct 10, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Oct 30. Rising & Ravenscroft, Leadenhall st. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

SHIP "THROWBRIDGE" CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 2, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr George Nicholson, 24, North John st, Liverpool. Simpson & Co, solrs to liquidator.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRODUCE CO. LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr R. P. Gurney, 29, Lombard st. Selim, Mincing lane, solr for liquidator.

DONNEY & SON, LIMITED.—Ptns for winding up, presented Oct 18, directed to be heard on Oct 30. Leasroyd & Co, Coleman st, solrs for ptnr. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

PHOENIX ROLLER AND ETCHING CO. LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 12, to send their names and addresses, with full particulars of their debts or claims, to Crosier Hopkinson, Old Corn Exchange, Wakefield.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY UNITED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.—Ptns for winding up, presented Sept 18, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Oct 30. Nordon, Wormwood st, solr for ptnr. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

WESTERN COLLIERY CO. LIMITED.—Ptns for winding up, presented Sept 5, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Oct 30. Paines & Co, St Helena's pl, solrs for ptnr. Notice of appearing must reach the abovesaid not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

BARLOW, THOMAS, Manchester. Nov 10. Doyle v Barlow, Registrar, Manchester. Doyle, Manchester.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

AINSCOW, JOSEPH, Moses Gate, Gent Dec 12 Greenhalgh & Cannon, Bolton
 ALEXANDER, GEORGE, Tiverton, Devon, Esq, J P Nov 11 Clarke, Tiverton
 CARTER, CHARLES, Beckton, Essex, Brickmaker Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 CAULTON, HENRY EARL, Spalding, Lincoln, Farmer Nov 12 H H & L C Harvey, Spalding
 CAVELLIERO, CHARLOTTE, Balham Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 CHIDLEY, JOHN ROBERT, Old Jewry, Solicitor Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 CLARKE, HYDE, St George's sq Nov 10 Roy & Cartwright, Louthbury
 CLARKE, JOHN, Warwick, Joiner Nov 9 Wilkins & Toy, Chipping Norton
 CLAYTON, JULIA MARY, Haslemere Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane, E
 CLIFFORD, PHILIP HENRY, Richmond, Barrister at Law Nov 14 Deubeny & Mead, King's Bench walk
 CRITCHLEY, JAMES, Waterloo, Gent Oct 31 Holland Owen, Liverpool

DAVIS, GEORGE, Hereford, Gardener Nov 9 Humphreys, Hereford
 DIXON, MARIA ELIZABETH, Paignton Nov 12 Bartlett & Roberts, Paignton
 DOTLE, ELIZABETH, Upper Norwood Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 FAULTLESS, CHARLES, Radolf st, Locksmith Nov 19 Deubeny & Mead, King's Bench walk, Temple
 FINGHAM, DANIEL O'CONNELL, Berlin, Germany Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 FORDS, ROBERT, Liverpool, Chemist Nov 30 Toulmin & Co, Liverpool
 FRASER, SIR CHARLES CRAUFORD, V C, K C B, Chelsea, Lieutenant-General Nov 18 Withall & Co, St George st
 GILMORE, ANN, Plymouth Nov 25 Greenway & Son, Plymouth
 GODFREY, GUSTAV, Hamburg Nov 19 Goldbery & Co, West st, Finsbury circus
 GOLDREY, CHRISTINA McDOWELL, Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park Nov 30 Bloxam & Co, Lincoln's Inn fields
 GOTTLIEB, ANDREW WILLIAM, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury, Gent Nov 5 Henry Wade & Son, Shrewsbury
 HAWKINS, GEORGE, Lewisham, Builder Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 HEATH, MARY ELLEN, Southport Nov 7 Harley, Liverpool
 LONG, JAMES COOPER, Commander of P & O Oct 30 Vernon & Co, Coleman st
 MADRY, MARIA, Stoke Newington Nov 15 Clifford & Co, Finsbury pvt
 MCCLELLAND, HUGH, Birmingham, Merchant Nov 18 Blackham & Taylor, Birmingham
 MINTON, SENHOUSE, CECIL MARY, Wandsworth Nov 9 Bengtson & Woods, Chancery lane
 NICHOLLS, ANNEIA ANN, Courtwall Nov 30 Emmet & Co, Bloomsbury sq
 NIELD, JOHN ALBERT, Southport, Grocer Nov 10 Threlfall, Southport
 ORMOND, JAMES CROSS, Bolton, Esq Jan 1 Bailey & Son, Bolton
 PADDOCK, CHARLES EDWARD DANIEL, Birmingham, Wine Merchant Nov 11 Rooke, Birmingham
 PINDER, JOHN WILLIAM, New Church rd, Camberwell, Engineer Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 PIKE, WILLIAM, Selsey, Wilts, Yeoman Nov 15 Miles, King st, Chancery
 RATCHELL, ANN, Camden rd Dec 5 Bartlett, Bush lane
 SAUNDERS, MONTAGUE STUART, Quetta, retired Captain Dec 31 Beecher, Bedford row
 SMITH, ROY WILLIAM LILLY, Glas Nov 30 Wharrie & Co, Birmingham
 SMITH, JOHN, Surrey, Carpenter Nov 25 Potter & Crundwell, Farnham
 STEPHENSON, SEPTIMUS, Godmanham, Farmer Nov 6 Usher, Market Weighton
 TATE, MARY, Newcastleton upon Tyne Nov 11 Dees & Thompson, Newcastle upon Tyne
 TEAL, JOSEPH KAY, Huddersfield, Grocer Nov 15 Leasroyd & Co, Huddersfield
 TURNER, HENRY, Lewes, Farmer Nov 30 Hillman, Lewes
 WILSON, HANNAH, Leeds Nov 30 Middleton & Sons, Leeds

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

ASHTON, JAMES, Weston, Lincoln, Farmer Oct 28 Calhoun & Bonner, Spalding
 BATHOLOMEW, REBECCA, Harlow Nov 10 Shepherson, Finsbury circus, K C
 BELL, ELIZABETH, Weymouth st Nov 5 Stanley & Co, Piccadilly
 BIGGS, LOUISA, Oxford Oct 31 Galpin, Oxford
 BISSILL, HENRY JOHN GEORGE, Philbeach grdns, 8th Kensington, Barrister at Law Nov 24 Millington & Simpson, Seaford
 BOULEST, ARTHUR JAMES, Parkhurst rd, Holloway, Glider Dec 31 Hartman, Old Portland st, W
 CALVERLEY, WALTER, Duke st, Piccadilly, Esq Nov 18 Patersons & Co, Lincoln's Inn fields, W C
 CLIFDEN, Rt Hon Viscount, HENRY GEORGE, Pall Mall Nov 30 Foye & Hooper, Essex st
 CORRY, ADOLPH FERNAND, Hamburg, Merchant Nov 19 Goldbery & Co, West st, Finsbury circus
 COOPER, BETTIE, Oldham Nov 16 Chadwick, Oldham
 DUNNING, JAMES, Dorset, Farmer Nov 7 Andrews & Co, Dorchester
 EARL, EDWIN, Surrey, Market Gardener Nov 4 Day & Whalley, Godalming
 FRASER, AGNES ELLEN FRANCES, South Kensington Nov 30 Chadwick & Co, Chancery
 FRASER, JAMES KEITH, Lewesden sq, Major General Nov 18 Hadden-Woodward & Co, New st
 FREETH, WILLIAM THOMAS, Birmingham, Cycle Dealer Oct 22 Phillips, Birmingham
 GARRARD, ROBERT, Piccadilly, Captain Dec 7 Trinder & Capron, Cornhill
 GARRETT, MARY HALLIDAY, Bath Dec 11 Chesterham, Bath
 HALL, PHILIP, Bidley, Chester, Yeoman Dec 9 Burton, Ramona
 HARDY, THOMAS, Sheffield, Cutlery Manufacturer Nov 1. Greaves, Sheffield
 ILEY, THOMAS SETTINGTON, Gent, Scarborough Nov 23 Turnbull & Moody, Seasborough
 JEFFRIES, JOSE, Kidderminster, Gent Nov 10 Irens & Morten, Kidderminster
 KITSON, SARAH BURNARD, Breamister, Dorset Nov 30 Saunders, Gresham
 KNIGHT, WILLIAM HILL, Cheltenham, Architect Nov 12 Giffiths & Co, Cheltenham
 LOWE, JOSEPH, Beighton, Derby, Postmaster Nov 30 Alderson & Co, Sheffield
 LUTKIN, ANN, Ipswich Nov 9 Marshall & Potter, Colchester
 MARTIN, JAMES, Liverpool, Marine Nov 15 Bartley & Bird, Liverpool
 MATTHEWS, LOUISA, Finsbury Park Nov 18 Lovell & Co, Gray's Inn sq, W C
 MULLINEAUX, HARRIAN, Frinton, ex Prisoner Oct 31 L & W Wilkinson, Blackburn
 OAKES, CHARLES, Hindley, Lancs, Mechanic Nov 30 Carr, Atherton
 OFFER, ALFRED, and CHARLES HENRY OFFER, Hammermith Nov 10 Marshall & Co, Hammermith, W
 OGDORPE, CHARLES, Evesham, Worcester, Market Gardener Nov 5 Ellis Garrard, Evesham
 PRICHARD, EDWARD, Norwood, Chemist Nov 9 Richards, Warwick st, Regent st
 RILEY, WILLIAM, Leicester, Gent Nov 15 18 Stevenson & Son, Leicester
 ROWBOTHAM, CROSBY, Cheltenham, Silk Weaver Nov 1. Widdowtham & Gurney, Cheltenham
 SANFORD, GEORGE SHALE, Exeter, Builder Nov 1 Brown, Exeter
 SAVAGE, THOMAS, Bristol Nov 5 Fensall & Co, Bristol
 SCRIVENER, HATTEY, Finchley, Gent Nov 22 Ford & Co, Bloomsbury sq
 SHARPLES, MORRIS, Blackburn, Gent Nov 30 Cooper, Blackburn
 SMITH, JAMES, Lincoln, Gent Nov 12 Millington & Simpson, Boston

SMITH, JOHN, Haltwhistle, Northumbria, Gent Oct 28 Steel & Co, Sunderland
 SMITH, JOHN, Bath Nov 22 Gibbs, Bath
 SPAINSBURY, STEPHANA, Ventnor, I W Nov 1 Hudson, Peshore
 THOMPSON, JOHN, Macclesfield Dec 1 Hand, Macclesfield
 TOMLINSON, ELIZA ANN, Camden sq Nov 30 Moon & Co, Lincoln's inn fields
 WARD, EMILY, Birkdale, Lancs Nov 23 Ashington, Southport
 WARD, HENRY, Clayton la Dale, Lancs, Gent Nov 9 Wilkinson, Blackburn
 WILLIAMS, DAVID, Llanrwst, Carmarthen, Licensed Victualler Nov 29 Thomas, Landover
 WILSON, GEORGE THOMAS, Sparkhill, Worcester Nov 30 Ryland, Birmingham

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

ARCHER, EDWARD, Great Malvern, Worcester, Wine Merchant Nov 8 Lambert, Great Malvern
 BURNOP, HENRY WILLIAM, Chelmsfield, Kent, Fish Salesman Nov 14 Carr & Martin, Gt Tower st
 BURNS, JAMES, High rd, Kilburn, Teacher of Languages Nov 18 Bellard, King st, Chesham
 CHAPMAN, ANN, Goldhawk rd, Shepherd's Bush Nov 27 Baileys & Co, Brompton st
 EARP, EDWIN, Loughborough, Leicester, Baker Nov 27 Toome & Bartlett, Loughborough
 GARNER, GEORGE, Southport, Gent Nov 18 Dixon & Linsell, Manchester
 GEE, ANN, Heywood, Lancs Nov 22 Grundy & Co, Manchester
 HARRIS, WILLIAM, Blackwell, York, Farmer Nov 23 Wright & Co, Skipton
 HAWESWORTH, JOHN, Upper Hallam, Sheffield Nov 19 Vickers & Co, Sheffield
 HEATH, WILLIAM HENRY, Croydon, Surrey Nov 18 Douglas Norman & Co, New st, Lincoln's inn
 HOLMES, ELIZABETH, Willoughby on the Wolds, Notts Oct 31 Rothers & Sons, Nottingham
 HOWARTH, JAMES, Oldham Nov 15 Ashcroft & Co, Oldham
 HOWARTH, ROBERT, Oldham, Labourer Nov 15 Ashcroft & Co, Oldham
 HUGHES, OWEN, Shrewsbury, Composer Nov 9 Morgan, Shrewsbury
 KNIFE, JOHN, Hockley, Leamington, Farmer Dec 3 Johnson & Tilly, Lancaster
 LEE-WARRER, ISABELLA MARGARET, Tyberton Court, Hereford Nov 30 Crawley & Co, Whitehall pl
 LEVY, AUGUSTUS SAMUEL, Liverpool, Fruit Broker Nov 9 Whitley & Co, Liverpool
 LEWIS, ANNA LOUISE, Kensington Palace gardens Nov 18 Vaughan, Tunbridge
 MELTON, JOHN THOMAS, Folkestone, Gent Nov 9 Miller & Co, Norwich
 MORANT, HAY RICHARDS, Ringwood, Hants, Esq Nov 25 Risdon D Sharp & Rumsey, Bournemouth
 MORTON-JONES, THOMAS, 81 James rd, Bristol, Admiral Nov 26 Wheatley & Co, New inn, Strand
 NASH, WILLIAM GEORGE, Swanage, Dorset, Esq Nov 11 Webb, South sq, Gray's inn
 NEIGHBOUR, HENRY, High Holborn, Oriental Warehouseman Nov 19 Matthews, Bush lane, E C
 NEIGHBOUR, HARRIET, St John's Wood Nov 19 Matthews, Bush lane, E C
 NICHOLS, THOMAS, Kentish Town, Hosiery Nov 11 Pascoe & Goddard, South sq, Gray's inn
 ORMANDY, JOSEPH, Rev, Accrington, Lancs Nov 4 Sprake, Accrington
 REEVE, MARY HELEN, Fordingbridge, Hants Nov 9 Louch, Lincoln's inn fields, W C
 SMITH, JAMES, Kington, Yorks Nov 30 Mossman & Co, Bradford
 SMITH, LYDIA, Kington, Yorks Nov 30 Mossman & Co, Bradford
 STRICKLAND, THOMAS, Rood lane, Commission Merchant Dec 1 Sweetland & Greenhill, Fenchurch st
 WARD, JOSEPH, Walthamstow, Gent Nov 18 Tickle, Chesham
 WOLFENDEN, GEORGE, Huddersfield, Foreman Silk Spinner Nov 30 Farrar, Halifax
 WRIGHT, CHARLES PARNLEY, Sheffield, Dining Room Keeper Nov 19 Vickers & Co, Sheffield

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 13.

ALLCROFT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Dartford, Gent Nov 1 Ridley & Chancellor, Dartford
 BARNETT, RICHARD, Upholland, nr Wigan, Joiner Nov 9 Wright & Appleton, Wigan
 BUCKINGHAM, MARGARET, Down st, Piccadilly Dec 1 Worthington & Co, Eastcheap
 BLY, JOSEPH, Lowestoft, Fish Merchant Nov 16 Johnson, Lowestoft
 BOND, RICHARD, Milton-next-Gravesend, Gent Nov 30 Carr & Martin, Gt Tower st
 BRADSHAW, GEORGE, Chelmsford, nr King's Cross Nov 25 Leggett & Co, Raymond bldgs, Gray's inn
 BULMER, URSULA, Monkwearmouth, Durham Nov 25 Storey, Sunderland
 CHAPMAN, GEORGE BARNAST, Chesham, Manchester Nov 23 Heath & Sons, Manchester
 CLARK, WILLIAM, Chesham, Chesham, Gent Nov 30 Brown & Co, Stockport
 CUFFINER, SKYMOOR, Long Ditton, Surrey, Boatbuilder Nov 18 Charlton & Baker, Kingston on Thames
 DAVIES, GEORGE, Burslem, Nov 4 Bennett & Baddley, Hanley, Staffs
 ELLIS, RICHARD, Southport Nov 16 Neale, Liverpool
 EXELL, ESTHER, Broughton, Salford, Lancs Nov 30 Cooper & Sons, Manchester
 FRANK, RICHARD AGNEW, Inverness, N.B. Nov 11 Jell & Co, Queen Anne's gate, Westminster
 GINDER, JOHN, Lough, Birmingham Nov 21 Lane & Clutterbuck, Birmingham
 GOOD, SOFIA, Loughborough rd, Walsworth Nov 20 Vant, Lendenhall st
 HAYWOOD, CHARLOTTE, Weston super Mare Oct 31 Davies, Weston super Mare
 HOCKEY, JAMES SHADDOCK, Alverstoke, Southampton Nov 21. Sossnes & Co, Lincoln's inn fields
 HUNTER, MAIRA, Egerton road, Greenwich Nov 25 Bridgman & Wilcocks, College hill
 JAMES, HENRY, Buckhurst Hill, Essex Nov 15 Carthew & Wheeler, Verulam bldgs, Gray's inn
 JEFFRIES, JOHN, Farnham rd, Chatham Oct 30 Flaggate & Co, Craig's court
 JOHNSON, ISAAC, Birmingham, Fishmonger Nov 21 Lane & Clutterbuck, Birmingham
 JOHNS, JOHN, Chiswick, Grocer Nov 18 Benin & Co, Market Drayton
 KIBBLE, THOMAS, Hadlow, nr Tonbridge, Esq Nov 29 Burns & Wykes, Lincoln's inn fields
 KIDDER, HANNAH SAMSON, East Stonehouse, Devon Nov 30 Robinson Rodd, Jun, East Stonehouse
 KNOWLES, GEORGE, Bradford, York, Architect Nov 14 Gardiner & Jeffery, Bradford

LEFT, MIRIAM, Liverpool Nov 1 Whitley & Co, Liverpool
 MACKINNON, EMILY, Torquay Nov 27 Eastley & Co, Torquay
 MARRIS, ELIZABETH, Winterton, Lincs Nov 30 Freer & Co, Brigg
 MARLEY, ERNEST, Compton, Berks, Farmer Oct 31 Haines, Farington, Berks
 MILLER, COLIN MATHESON MILNE, Eastbourne, Surgeon Major Nov 30 Highcliff & Grouse, Lancaster pl, W.C.
 PATERFASTER, EMMA ELIZABETH, Ballinacree, Cork Dec 1 Kendall & Co, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 PODMORE, JANE, Burslem Nov 4 Bennett & Baddley, Hanley
 RAMSEY, WILLIAM, Highgate, Licensed Victualler Nov 14 Hammond & Richards, Fenchurch st
 RIDDER, BARBARA, Sunderland Nov 15 Hanson & Co, Sunderland
 RYLAND, JOHN, Gt Dover st, Borough, S.E. Dec 1 Yalding & Co, Vincent st, Westminster
 SIOLEY, WILLIAM, Burslem Nov 4 Bennett & Baddley, Hanley, Staffs
 SOHRY, JOHN FRANCIS, Weston super Mare, Esq Nov 13 Davies, Weston super Mare
 STEPHENS, JOHN, East Stonehouse, Devon, Painter Nov 30 Robinson Rodd, Jun, East Stonehouse
 SUTHERLAND, SARAH ELIZABETH, Allyn Park, Camberwell, S.E. Nov 16 Wilson & Cowie, Liverpool
 TAYLOR, ROBERT, Leigh, Lancs, Carter Nov 16 Dootson, Leigh
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM HOWARD, Ghill, South America, Merchant Oct 31 Clifton Thompson, Worthington
 TONKS, SARAH, Abergavenny, Mon Dec 1 Ward & Co, Newport
 WARD, ELIZA, Nottingham Nov 23 Acton & Marriott, Nottingham
 WILLSON, SUSANNAH, Cawley rd, South Hackney Nov 19 Forbes & Son, London st, Fenchurch st

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

ALLAN, ALEXANDER, Prestwich, nr Manchester Nov 23 Sale & Co, Manchester
 ANTON, HENRY, Huntingdon st, Plaistow, Dairyman Nov 30 Marsh, Fenchurch st, Fenchurch st
 ANN, WILLIAM, Newport, I W, Merchant Nov 30 Bailey, Newport
 BARNES, JAMES THOMAS, Brookley, Gent Nov 18 Lockyer & Avery, New Cross rd
 BARKER, EDWARD, Stoke Green, nr Coventry, Farmer Nov 15 Twist & Sons, Coventry
 BARKER, NATHANIEL, Westbourne, Rusholme, Manchester, Esq Nov 30 Tucker & Co, Manchester
 BARNES, ELIZABETH, Tenbury, Worcs Nov 19 Norris & Miles, Tenbury
 BARNES, ESTHER, Grange, Lancaster Nov 1 Talbot & Rham, Milnthorpe, Westmrid
 BEARD, JAMES, Heath Town, Stafford, Carpenter Nov 30 Green & Son, Wolverhampton
 BERRY, EMMA ELIZABETH, Bothwell, Northampton Dec 5 Bull, Kettering
 BIGGLEY, JOHN ROBERT, Handsworth, Staffs, Gent Nov 16 Colmore & Monckton, Birmingham
 BOLTON, SAMUEL, Southport, Coachman Nov 25 Walmaley & Yates, Blackburn
 BRADFORD, JOHN, Paignton, Devon Nov 30 Morse & Simpson, Copthall bldgs
 BROMS, SOPHIA, County Palatine, Lancaster Jan 11 Francis Whitaker
 COURT, JOHN ROYLAKE, West Birkdale, Lancs, Gent Dec 1 Wright & Co, Liverpool
 EMMET, GEORGE NELSON, Bloomsbury sq, Solicitor Dec 31 Emmet & Co, Bloomsbury sq
 ENGLAND, GEORGE, Barnsley, York, Joiner Nov 23 Horsfield, Barnsley
 ELLIS, JOHN, Shipley, Bradford, Yorks, Gent Dec 2 Weatherhead & Knowles, Bingley
 FOGG, GEORGE, Liscard, Chester, Contractor Dec 1 Wright & Co, Liverpool
 FORREST, ELLER, Kirkgate, Leeds Nov 16 Clarke & Son, Leeds
 FRANKLIN, SAMUEL, Esq, Cheltenham, Glos Nov 23 Winterbothams & Gurney, Cheltenham
 FOXCROFT, BENJAMIN, Leeds, Gent Nov 16 Clarke & Son, Leeds
 GREEN, JOSEPH, Barnsley, York, Greengrocer Nov 23 Horsfield, Barnsley
 HARRIS, HEIZA, Brighton Nov 25 Boxall, Brighton
 HAWLEY, SIR JOHN SOMMERFIELD, Gt Malvern, Worcs, Lieut Gen Nov 8 Lambert, Gt Malvern
 KENDALL, EDWARD, Tally Ho Albany, Galway Dec 1 Kendall & Co, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 KIRKHOPE, JOSEPH GODFREY, Barrow Hill, Derby, Engineer Dec 19 Stanton & Walker, Chesterfield
 LEE, ELIZABETH, Boxmoor, Hertford Dec 1 Sedgwick & Co, Watford, Herts
 MAYNOR, SAMUEL, Pons, Stafford, Mercantile Clerk Nov 2 Green & Son, Wolverhampton
 MARSH, RALPH, Didsbury, Manchester, Butcher Dec 10 Tallent-Bateman, Manchester
 MORRIS, PETER, East Grinstead, Esq Nov 30 Young & Co, St Mildred's court
 MUMFORD, GEORGE EDWARD, Bradford, York, Solicitor Nov 30 Mumford & Co, Bradford
 NARRACOTT, MARY, Chiverton, Devon Nov 23 Ester, Plymouth
 NIXON, CHARLES, Leicester, Auctioneer Dec 11 J & B H O Fox, Lutterworth
 OAKES, AGNES SARAH, Hornchurch, Essex Nov 25 Hunt & Co, St Swithin's lane
 ORME, ROBERT, Bakewell, Derby, Wine Merchants Dec 2 Bennett & Co, Buxton
 PANEY, THOMAS HENRY, Liverpool, Estate Agent Dec 3 Lloyd, Liverpool
 REEDSHAW, HENRY CONSTANTINE, Chapel on the Frith, Derby Esq Nov 23 Bennett & Co, Chapel on the Frith
 ROSE, WILLIAM, Barnsley, York Nov 23 Horsfield, Barnsley
 RUSSELL, FRANCES JANE, Richmond rd, Westbourne Park Nov 30 Richards, Finsbury sq
 SANFORD, GEORGE SMALL, Exeter, Builder Dec 1 Linford Brown, Exeter
 SIMPSON, JOHN MURRAY, South st, Park lane, Major Nov 30 Morse & Simpson, Copthall bldgs, E C
 STOTT, BETTY, Whitworth, nr Rochdale, Grocer Nov 18 Molesworth & Matley, Rochdale
 TRAPE, RICHARD, Cambridge gate, Regent's Park, Esq Dec 30 Gush & Co, Finsbury circus, E C
 TITCHEL, HENRY, Carlisle, Manager of Alabaster Works Nov 7 Wainop & Westmoreland, Carlisle
 VINE, FREDERICK, Cleveland st, Marylebone, Gent Nov 29 Jennings, Kentish Town rd
 WOOD, SARAH, Liverpool Nov 25 North & Co, Liverpool
 WOODS, HENRY, Coppull, Lancaster, Farmer Nov 30 Ackerley & Son, Wigan
 WYLLIE, ANN, Liverpool Dec 23 Jones & Milne, Liverpool

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BARNARD, WILLIAM, Of Portland st, Cheesemonger High Court Pet Aug 31 Ord Oct 14
 BARNHAM, CHARLES HERBERT ELWY, Accountant (High Court) Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 14
 BECK, GEORGE, North Riding of Yorkshire, Farmer North-alerton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 15
 BILLYETT, SIMON, Bristol, Outfitter Bristol Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 BRADBURY, ALFRED, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Clerk Birmingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BROWN, GEORGE, Portsmouth, Captain High Court Pet March 18 Ord Oct 15
 BRYTT, JAMES H, Romford rd, Forest Gate, Builder High Court Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 14
 CLARK, JOSEPH WILLIAM, High Holborn, Estate Agent High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 14
 CLARKE, JOHN, Manchester, Solicitor Manchester Pet June 14 Ord Oct 14
 CLARKE, RICHARD BUTLER, Chichester, Builder Brighton Ord Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 CLARKE, WALTER CHARLES, Enfield, Highway, Market Gardener Edmonton Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 COLLINGS, JAMES, Blackpool, Fancy Goods Dealer Preston Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM HODGE, Paul, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 DAVIES, GRIFFITH, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Builder Carmarthen Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 DUNNING, JOHN, Cornborough, Yorks, Farmer's Foreman Scarborough Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 GOODRICH, WILLIAM, Boston, Lincolns, Carpenter Boston Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 GOODWIN, STEPHEN EDWARD, Birmingham, Baker Birmingham Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 GREENWOOD, JOSEPH, Sutton, St Helens, Lancs, Victualler Liverpool Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 15
 HARTLEY, ANN, Ambleside, Westmoreland Kendal Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 HEATON, CHARLES FREDERICK, Sheffield, Provision Dealer Sheffield Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HENDY, FRANCIS PAUL JAMES, Truro, Clerk in Holy Orders Truro Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 16
 HIGLEY, EDWARD, Cardington, Salop, Farmer Shrewsbury Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HILL, HENRY, Thornaby on Tees, Yorks, Butcher Middles-borough Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 HILL, JOHN GEORGE, Bolton, Staffs, Bricklayer Wolver-hampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HILL, WILLIAM, Houghton, Staffs, Farmer Stafford Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 HOLDSWORTH, EDWIN, Birstal, Yorks, Builder Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HUMPHREY, BENJAMIN, Helmdon, Northamptonshire, Butter Merchant Banbury Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JACKSON, THOMAS MARESDEN, Holme, Westmoreland, Joiner Kendal Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JOHNSTON, DAVID BLACK, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Sept 4 Ord Oct 15
 JOHNSTON, JAMES BROOK, Kendal Town rd, Chemist High Court Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JONES, ALFRED CHARLES, Southsea, Commission Agent Portsmouth Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JONES, DAVID, Rhyll, Flintshire, Lampglasser Bangor Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 LEITCH, QUINN JAMES, and ALEXANDER BIRSET, Liver-pool, Provision Merchants Liverpool Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 LETHBRIDGE, DAVID, Dewsbury, Yorks, General Dealer Wakefield Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 LUFF, JOHN ROBERT, Ipswich, Dealer in Paperhangings Ipswich Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 MAUGER, WALTER C, Cotworth rd, Leytonstone High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 16
 MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, Pontypool, Licensed Victualler Pontypool Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 NORTHGROVE, BENJAMIN, Hulme, Manchester, Beerhouse Keeper Manchester Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 OLIVER, C E, Chesapeake, Mantle Maker's Agent High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 16
 PALETHORPE, CHARLES, Moseley, Worcs, Provision Mer-chant Birmingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 PRATT, WALTER, Swinegate, York, Fruiterer York Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 ROSENBERG, MYER, Leeds, Tailor Leeds Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 SANDYWELL, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Account-ant Newtown Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 SAUNDERS, ERNEST WILLIAM, Armley, Leeds, Medicine Dealer Leeds Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 STEVENSON, JOSHUA, Cleethorpes, Lincs, Tailor St Grima-by Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 STRACHAN, TOM EDWARD, Groves, Leeds, Butcher's Man-ager Leeds Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 THOMAS, E H, & Co, Kendal Town, Mineral Water Manu-facturers High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 15
 THOMAS, WALTER, Halifax, Confectioner Halifax Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 TOT, JOHN, St Endellion, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 TRAYN, WILLIAM, Teindon Grange, Durham, General Dealer Durham Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 TURLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Oldbury, Wors, Gent West Bromwich Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WASHINGTON, SAMSON, Redditch, Worcs, Farmer Bir-mingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 WATERS, BENJAMIN, Halifax, Contractor Halifax Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WELLS, GEORGE JAMES, Ryde, I W, Dairyman Ryde Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 WIGGINS, WILLIAM HERBERT, Wolverhampton, Baker Wolverhampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WILLIAMS and ROBERTSON, Lincathorpe, Fawcett Dealers High Court Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 10

The following amended notice is substituted for that pub-lished in the London Gazette of Oct. 15:—
 BRAUER, HENRY, Manchester, Bank Clerk Manchester Pet Sept 2 Ord Oct 10

FIRST MEETINGS.

ADAMS, WILLIAM KING, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer Oct 26 at 12.30 County Court bldgs, Northampton
 BARWELL, ALFRED, Strood, Glas, Licensed Victualler Oct 26 at 4 Off Rec, 25, King st, Gloucester
 BEAUCH, HENRY, Manchester, Bank Clerk Oct 25 at 3 Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 BROWN, JOHN, Dawlish, Devon Oct 25 at 11 10, Athenaeum terrace, Plymouth
 BULLOCK, GEORGE, Stourbridge, Licensed Victualler Oct 28 at 2 C H Collis, Solicitor, Stourbridge
 CATLOW, JOSEPH, and JONAS HOWERS, Burnley, Lancs, Cotton Manufacturers Oct 28 at 5 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
 CHAPPELL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Goxhill, Lincs, Farmer Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Ouburn street, Great Grimsby
 COGOWELL, ROBERT, Bedford, at Strand, Accountant Oct 25 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 COPPIN, SYDNEY THOMAS, Mincing lane, Tea Dealer Oct 25 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 CROFTON, JOHN, WALTER, Bolton, Lancs, Insurance Agent Oct 26 at 11.30 16, Wood st, Bolton
 CULL, WILLIAM STRANGE, Radbrook, Shrop, Glass Manu-acturer's Clerk Oct 25 at 4 Off Rec, 15, King st, Gloucester
 DAVIES, JOHN, Cardiff, Insurance Agent Oct 25 at 9 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff
 HALL, FREDERICK LEMON, Theobald's rd, Datchett Oct 25 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HOLLAND, EDWARD, Cardington, Salop, Farmer Oct 20 at 11.30 Off Rec, 8, St John's Hill, Shrewsbury
 LAUGHTON, JOSEPH, Barnsley, Yorks, Corn Merchant Oct 25 at 10.15 Off Rec, 3, Back Regent st, Barnsley
 LINDSAY, SIMON, ABERDEEN, GARRAN, Corpwall, Farmer Oct 25 at 11.30 Off Rec, Bowcaven st, Truro
 LLOYD, WOLFE SIMON, Fulham rd, Auctioneer Oct 25 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 MARKVILL, JAMES CHUCKER, Plymouth, Tea Merchant Nov 1 at 11.30 Athenaeum terrace, Plymouth
 NORTHROP, HENRY, Hulme, Manchester, Beerhouse Keeper Oct 25 at 2.30 Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 PICKARD, JOHN, Pontefract, Yorks, Grocer Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, 6, Bond ter, Wakefield
 PILKINGTON, JAMES, New Wortley, Leeds, Fork Butcher's Assistant Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 PLETT, CHARLES, Wincanton, Somerset, Commission Agent Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, Salisbury
 POWELL, WILLIAM, Leicester, Journeyman Confectioner Oct 25 at 3 Off Rec, 1, Bertrigg st, Leicester
 PRATT, WALTER, Swinegate, York, Fruiterer Oct 29 at 12.30 Off Rec, 28, Swinegate, York
 PURBERT, THOMAS, Linton, Bedfordshire, Farmer Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, St Paul's sq, Bedford
 RADCLIFFE, FRANCES LOUISE, Dalton Oct 29 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 ROBINSON, THOMAS, Ashbourne, Derby, Printer Oct 26 at 2.30 Off Rec, 49, St Mary's gate, Derby
 ROBERTSON, JOHN, Greenhays, Manchester, Watchmaker Oct 25 at 8 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 SKERTCHLY, JOHN, FAYON, Leicester, Grocer Oct 25 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Bertrigg st, Leicester
 STEWART, DANIEL, Halifax, Veterinary Surgeon Oct 25 at 11 Off Rec, Townhall chmbrs, Halifax
 STYAN, JAMES, BURNERS, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Stationer Oct 25 at 2 Off Rec, 6, Bond terrace, Wakefield
 THOMAS, JOHN, Forthly Glain, Builder Oct 25 at 19 65, High st, starthly Tyddil
 THOMAS, WALTER, Halifax, Confectioner Oct 25 at 12.30 Off Rec, Townhall chmbrs, Halifax
 TIEFF, MARY ANN, Birch, Essex, Butcher Oct 25 at 2.15 Cape Hotel, Gloucester
 TOLL, ANDREW, STRATHMORE, Quethick, Cornwall, Farmer Oct 25 at 11.30 Athenaeum terrace, Plymouth
 WALKER, EDWARD, Clerk, Worcs, Carpenter Oct 26 at 2.10 C H Collis, Solicitor, Stourbridge
 WATERS, BENJAMIN, Halifax, Contractor Oct 25 at 12 Off Rec, Townhall chmbrs, Halifax
 WESS, JOHN ORSO, St. Pluck, Cornwall, Clerk in Holy Orders Oct 25 at 11 10, Athenaeum terr, Plymouth

ADJUDICATIONS.

BADDELEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Hanley, Staffs, Builder Hanley Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 12
 BECK, GEORGE, North Riding of Yorkshire, Farmer North-alerton Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 BRAUER, HENRY, Manchester, Bank Clerk Manchester Pet Sept 2 Ord Oct 15
 CANNIBATH, EDWARD VISCOUNT, and ARCHIBALD STURT, Hockley, Mares at, Adgates, Builders Merchants High Court Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 15
 CLARKE, RICHARD BUTLER, Junior, Chichester, Sussex, Builder Brighton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 15
 CLARKE, WALTER CHARLES, Enfield, Market Gardener Edmonton Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11
 COLLINGS, JAMES, Blackpool, Fancy Goods Dealer Preston Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 CROSBIE, JAMES, Liverpool, Journeyman Joiner Liverpool Pet Sept 10 Ord Oct 15
 CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM HODGE, Paul, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 15
 DAVIES, GRIFFITH, Llanelly, Builder Carmarthen Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 DUNNING, JOHN, Cornborough, Yorks, Farmer's Foreman Scarborough Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 EAST, WILLIAM, Birmingham, Bicycle Manufacturer Birmingham Pet Sept 13 Ord Oct 15
 FULDA, JOHN, Brighton, Wine Merchant Brighton Pet July 13 Ord Oct 15
 GOODRICH, WILLIAM, Boston, Lincs, Carpenter Boston Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14

GOODWIN, STEPHEN EDWARD, Birmingham, Baker Bir-mingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 HARTLEY, ANN, Ambleside, Westmoreland, late Lodging House Keeper Kendal Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 16
 HEATON, CHARLES FREDERICK, Sheffield, Provision Dealer Sheffield Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HICKLING, WALTER, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, Grocer Derby Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 16
 HILL, HENRY, Thornaby on Tees, Yorks, Butcher Stock-ton on Tees Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 HILL, JOHN GEORGE, Bolton, Staffs, Furnace Builder Wolverhampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HOLDSWORTH, EDWIN, Birstal, Yorks, Builder Bradford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 HUMPHREY, BENJAMIN, Helmdon, Northampton, Butter Merchant Banbury Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JAMES, THOMAS, Middlesbrough, Boot Dealer Stockton on Tees Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 16
 JACKSON, THOMAS MARESDEN, Holme, Westmoreland, Joiner Kendal Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JOHNSTON, JAMES BROOK, Kendal Town rd, Chemist High Court Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 JONES, ALFRED CHARLES, Southsea, Commission Agent Portsmouth Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 16
 JONES, DAVID, Rhyll, Flintshire, Lampglasser Bangor Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 15
 LETHBRIDGE, DAVID, Dewsbury, General Dealer Wake-field Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 LEITCH, QUINN JAMES, and ALEXANDER BIRSET, Liver-pool, Provision Merchants Liverpool Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 LUFF, JOHN ROBERT, Ipswich, Dealer in Paperhangings Ipswich Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, Pontypool, Licensed Victualler Pontypool Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 PRATT, WALTER, Swinegate, York, Fruiterer York Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 ROSENBERG, MYER, Leeds, Tailor Leeds Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 SANDYWELL, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Account-ant Newtown Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 SAUNDERS, ERNEST WILLIAM, Armley, Leeds, Medicine Dealer Leeds Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 STEVENSON, JOSHUA, Cleethorpes, Lincs, Tailor St Grima-by Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 STRACHAN, TOM EDWARD, Groves, Leeds, Butcher's Man-ager Leeds Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 THOMAS, E H, & Co, Kendal Town, Mineral Water Manu-facturers High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 15
 THOMAS, WALTER, Halifax, Confectioner Halifax Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 TOT, JOHN, St Endellion, Cornwall, Farmer Truro Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 TRAYN, WILLIAM, Teindon Grange, Durham, General Dealer Durham Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 TURLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Oldbury, Wors, Gent West Bromwich Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WASHINGTON, SAMSON, Redditch, Worcs, Farmer Bir-mingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 WATERS, BENJAMIN, Halifax, Contractor Halifax Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WELLS, GEORGE JAMES, Ryde, I W, Dairyman Ryde Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 WIGGINS, WILLIAM HERBERT, Wolverhampton, Baker Wolverhampton Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
 WILLIAMS and ROBERTSON, Lincathorpe, Fawcett Dealers High Court Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 10

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ANDREWS, ROBERT, Great Grimsby, Filling Station Great Grimsby Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 ASCHENBACH & CO, Manchester, Merchants Manchester Pet Sept 5 Ord Oct 16
 ASHTON, SAMUEL, Denton, Lancs, Athlete under Lythe Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 BAKER, BENJAMIN, Hittingdon Pet, Dunelm Wind-see Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 BOTTIN, HENRY, Landport, Hants, Grocer Portsmouth Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 15
 BRADLEY, JOHN COOPER, Halifax, Tobacconist Halifax Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BRANSON, ARTHUR, Eastbourne, Journeyman Carriage Maker Eastbourne Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 BROOKMAN, HENRY, Eastbourne, Fish Salesman East-bourne Oct Oct 17
 BROWN, ROBERT GEORGE, Wigan, Wors, Grocer Ipswich Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 BURNETT, CONSTANCE ANNIE, York, Confectioner York Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 CHERRY, WILLIAM MURK, York, Grocer Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 COOK, FRANCIS, Haydon, Bedfordshire, Farmer St Need Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 CRABBE, JAMES, Great Grimsby, Fisherman Great Grimsby Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 DUKKERT, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Padiham, Lancs, Journeyman Plasterer Burnley Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 FERRISS, GEORGE, Teuton on Avon, Somerset, Green-grocer Bath Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 GOODWIN, JAMES WILLIAM, West Bromwich, Grocer West Bromwich Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 HARRISON, GEORGE, Barton in Furness, Grocer Barton in Furness, Grocer Barton in Furness Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16

HILL, JOHN CLAUDIUS, Newcastle under Lyme, Butcher Hanley Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 15
 HOOVER, CHARLES SHREPTON, Love lane, R.C. Wholesale Haberdasher High Court Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 18
 HOWELL, JOHN, Cwmavon, Glam, Grocer Neath Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 HUTCHINGS, CHARLES ASTHUR, Carter lane, Carrier High Court Pet Aug 31 Ord Oct 16
 IRDALL, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, Woollen Cloth Merchant Huddersfield Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 LITTLEWOOD, HENRY LEONARD, Ravensthorpe, Yorks Journeyman Joiner Dewsbury Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 MORRIS, PHILIP SOUTH, Doddenham, Worcs, Farmer Worcester Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 OLDBURY, RICHARD, Fairfield, Liverpool, Tailor Liverpool Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 PALMER, JOSEPH, Clapham Common, Builder Wandsworth Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 17
 PARKER, JOHN WILSON, Ambleside, Westmid, Photographer Kendal Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 PRADLE, HENRY, Bordesley, Birmingham, Grocer Birmingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 19
 PRATT, F, Gloucester mansions, Shaftesbury avenue High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 19
 RATCLIFFE, GEORGE, Leek, Staffs, Joiner Macclesfield Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 J R RAW & Co, Bradford, Yorks, Fust Merchants Bradford Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 16
 RUNDLE, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Fortrose rd, Kentist Town, General Printer High Court Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 17
 SHAKERT, LUCY, Westminster Bridge rd, Mantle Manufacturer High Court Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 17
 SMITH, HARRY, Horbury, Yorks, Dealer in Drugs Wakefield Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 SUTCLIFFE, JAMES, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire Triveller Luton Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 WAITON, JOHN, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Tailor Carlisle Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 WHELDON, JOHN WILLIAM, Pickering, Yorks Scarborough Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 WHITAKER, ALFRED ERNEST, Maidenhead, Berks, Tailor Windsor Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire, Lodging House Keeper Bangor Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 WOOLGAR, GEORGE, Southsea, Hants, Builder Portsmouth Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 18
 ZELLER, WILLIAM, Darlington, Durham, Butcher Stockton on Tees Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 18th October:
 BRADBURY, ALFRED, Edgemarket, Birmingham, Clerk Birmingham Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16

FIRST MEETINGS.

ASHTON, SAMUEL, Denton, Lancs Oct 31 at 12.15 Town-hall, Ashton under Lyne
 BARNHAM, CHARLES HERBERT ELWY, Accountant Oct 29 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 BERTON, THOMAS, St Peter, Cambridgehire Oct 30 at 2 Rose and Crown, Market pl, Wisbech
 BILLET, SIMON, Bristol, Outfitter Oct 30 at 19 Off Rec, Bank Chambers, Corn st, Bristol
 BISHOP, FRANCIS EDWIN, Church st, Staines, Boot Repairer Oct 30 at 11.30 34, Railway approach, London Bridge, 8 E
 BORNELL, HENRY EDWIN, Bartzow on Humber, Farmer Oct 30 at 11.30 Off Rec, 15, Osborne st, Gt Grimsby
 BOUTLERS, RICHARD JOSEPH PROOF, Buckingham, Licensed Victualler Nov 1 at 11.30 Swan and Castle Hotel, Buckingham
 BRADLEY, JOHN COOPER, Halifax, Tobaccoist Nov 2 at 11 Off Rec, Townhall chambers, Halifax
 BROWNE, ROBERT GEORGE, Witham, Essex, Grocer Oct 29 at 12 Off Rec, 26, Princes st, Ipswich
 BURNETT, CONSTANCE ANNIE, York, Confectioner Oct 31 at 12.30 Off Rec, 28, Stonegate, York
 CARTERIDGE, JOHN G, Birmingham, Grocer Nov 1 at 11 24, Colmore row, Birmingham
 CLARK, JOSEPH WILLIAM, High Holborn, Estate Agent Oct 29 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 CLARK, JOHN, Manchester, Solicitor Oct 30 at 3 Ogden's chambers, Bridge st, Manchester
 CLARK, WALTER CHARLES, Enfield Highway, Enfield, Market Gardener Oct 31 at 3 Off Rec, 86, Temple chambers, Temple avenue
 COLLINGS, JAMES, Blackpool, Fancy Goods Dealer Oct 30 at 2.30 Albion Hotel Promenade, Blackpool
 CURNOW, WILLIAM HODGE, Paul, Cornwall, Farmer Oct 29 at 11.30 Off Rec, Roseway st, Truro
 DUGGLESBY, JOHN WALDET, Scarborough, Auctioneer Oct 30 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 DUNN, JOHN, Cornborough, Yorks, Farmer's Foreman Nov 6 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 FLINT, EDWARD GRIFFIN, Bloxham, Oxfordshire Baker Nov 2 at 12 Bankruptcy Office, 1, St Aldate's, Oxford
 FULDA, JOHN, Brighton, Wine Merchant Oct 30 at 3.45 Off Rec, 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 GOTOBED, THOMAS, Southey, Norfolk, Farmer Oct 30 at 4.30 Lamb Hotel, Ely
 GREENFIELD, ARTHUR, Worthing, Sussex, Grocer Oct 30 at 2.30 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldg, Brighton
 GROVES, CHARLES HENRY, Hove, Sussex, Mantle Maker Oct 30 at 3 Off Rec, 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 HADLEY, FRANKIE, Birmingham, Boot Dealer Oct 31 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 HEATON, CHARLES FREDERICK, Sheffield, Provision Dealer Oct 30 at 3.50 Off Rec, Fig Tree lane, Sheffield
 HOLMES, HENRY & Co, Liverpool, Commission Merchant Nov 1 at 3 Off Rec, 26, Victoria st, Liverpool
 HOSSEWORTH, EDWIN, Bristol, Yorks, Builder Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 HOWARD, JOHN, jun, Gt Yarmouth, Dutcher Nov 2 at 12 Off Rec, 5, King st, Norwich

IRDALL, THOMAS, Middlesbrough, Boot Dealer Oct 29 at 3 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 IRDALL, WILLIAM, Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Woollen Cloth Merchant Oct 30 at 3 Off Rec, 19, John William st, Huddersfield
 JONES, DAVID, Rhyl, Flintshire, Lamplighter Oct 30 at 12 Crypt Chambers, Chester
 KNUDSON, CORRAD AUGUST, Swansea, Shipwright Oct 29 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea
 LUFF, JOHN ROBERT, Ipswich, Suffolk, Dealer in Paperhangings Oct 29 at 11.50 Off Rec, 30, Princes st, Ipswich
 LYNDDON, EMILY, Bordesley, Birmingham, General Wheelwright Nov 1 at 12 33, Colmore row, Birmingham
 MASTERMAN, ARTHUR JOE, Weymouth, Builder Oct 29 at 12.45 Crown Hotel, Weymouth
 MAUGER, WALTER C, Leytonstone, Essex Oct 29 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 MILES, FRANCIS, Bridlington Quay, Yorks, Coal Dealer Nov 5 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 NICHOLS, WILLIAM JAMES, Bristol, Plumber Oct 30 at 11.50 Off Rec, Bank chambers, Corn st, Bristol
 OLDBURY, RICHARD, Fairfield, Liverpool, Tailor Oct 30 at 2 Off Rec, 25, Victoria st, Liverpool
 OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD, Cheapside, Mantle Manufacturers' Agent Oct 30 at 11 Bankruptcy buildings, Carey st
 PICKERING, JAMES, North Riding of Yorkshire, Grocer Nov 1 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 RATCLIFFE, GEORGE, Leek, Staffs, Joiner Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 23, King Edward st, Macclesfield
 REYNOLDS, WILLIAM HERBERT, Norwich, Coachbuilder Nov 2 at 11.50 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 SANDYVYLL, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Accountant Oct 29 at 1 Off Rec, Llandudno
 SAUNDERS, ERNEST WILLIAM, Armsley, Leeds, Patent Medicine Dealer Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 SIMMON, RICHARD, Burnley, Joiner Nov 14 at 2.30 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
 SMART, HARRY, Saltley, Birmingham, Boot Manufacturer Oct 30 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 SMITHSON, GEORGE, Norton, nr Malton, Yorks, Insurance Agent Oct 31 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 STEVENSON, JOSHUA, Gt Grimsby, Tailor Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 16, Osborne st, Gt Grimsby
 STONES, G W, South Hornsey, Builder Oct 30 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 STONE, JAMES, Worthing, Coal Merchant Oct 29 at 12 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldg, Brighton
 STOREY, HUGH, Sheffield, Brewer's Traveller Oct 30 at 3 Off Rec, Figtree lane, Sheffield
 TATTERSALL, ORMEROD, Nelson, Lancs, Butcher Nov 14 at 3 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
 TOY, JOHN, Meddellon, Cornwall, Farmer Oct 29 at 12.30 Off Rec, Boscawen st, Truro
 WALTOR, JOHN, Haltwhistle, Northumbria, Tailor Nov 4 at 12 Off Rec, 20, Lowther st, Carlisle
 WHITING, JAMES, Wavendon, Bucks, Brick Manufacturer Nov 2 at 12.50 County Court bldg, Northampton
 WILLACE, HARRIET, Liverpool, Baker Nov 4 at 2 Off Rec, 25, Victoria st, Liverpool
 WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, and CHARLES EDWARD ROGERS, St Paul's rd, Limehouse, Firework Dealers Oct 30 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 WILSON, HENRY, St Anne's on the Sea, Joiner Nov 5 at 2.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston

ADJUDICATIONS.

ANDREWS, ROBERT, Great Grimsby, Painter Great Grimsby Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 ASHTON, SAMUEL, Denton, Lancs Ashton under Lyne Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 17
 BARNHAM, WILLIAM, Great Portland st, Cheesemonger High Court Pet Aug 31 Ord Oct 17
 BRADLEY, JOHN COOPER, Halifax, Tobaccoist Halifax Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 BROUGHTON, FREDERICK GRANTHAM, Elmer's End, Beckenham, Commission Agent Croydon Pet Aug 8 Ord Oct 17
 BROWNE, ROBERT GEORGE, Witham, Essex, Grocer Ipswich Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 BRYANT, WILLIAM, Broombe, Cartowner Birkenhead Pet June 14 Ord Oct 17
 BURNETT, CONSTANCE ANNIE, York, Confectioner York Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18
 CARTER, ESTHER MATILDA, Birmingham, Gun Furniture Dealer Birmingham Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 19
 CHESNEY, WILLIAM MUR, York, Grocer York Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 CLARK, JOSEPH WILLIAM, High Holborn, Estate Agent High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 17
 COOK, FRANCIS, Hayman, Beds, Farmer Bedford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 17
 CRASKE, JAMES, Gt Grimsby, Fisherman Gt Grimsby Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 DAVIS, EUSTACE RUSSELL, Holborn, Corn Dealer High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Oct 17
 DUXBURY, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Padham, Lancs, Journeyman Plasterer Burnley Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 FERRISS, GEORGE, Fenton on Avon, Somerset, Green-grocer Bath Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 GOODWIN, JAMES WILLIAM, West Bromwich, Grocer West Bromwich Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 GREENOUGH, JOSEPH, St Helen's Lancs, Victualler Liverpool Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 18
 GROVES, CHARLES HENRY, Hove, Sussex, Mantle Maker Brighton Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 19
 HARRISON, GEORGE, BARTON in FURNESS, Grocer Barton in FURNESS Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 19
 HETZEL, WERNER, Fontenay, Watchmaker Pontypridd Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 19
 HENDY, FRANCIS PAUL JAMES, Truro, Clerk in Holy Orders Truro Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 19
 HOWELL, JOHN, Cwmavon, Glam, Grocer Neath Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18

IRDALL, WILLIAM, Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Woollen Cloth Merchant Huddersfield Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 LITTLEWOOD, HENRY LEONARD, Ravensthorpe, Yorks Journeyman Joiner Dewsbury Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 MORRIS, PHILIP SOUTH, Doddenham, Worcs, Farmer Worcester Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 OLDBURY, RICHARD, Fairfield, Liverpool, Tailor Liverpool Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD, Cheapside, Mantle Manufacturers' Agent High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 19
 PARKER, JOHN WILSON, Ambleside, Westmid, Photographer Kendal Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 18
 PROCTOR, HENRY, Langho, Lancs, Farmer Blackburn Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 19
 RATCLIFFE, GEORGE, Leek, Staffs, Joiner Macclesfield Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 SMITH, HARRY, Horbury, Yorks, Dealer in Drugs Wakefield Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 17
 STEWART, DANIEL, Halifax, Veterinary Surgeon Halifax Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 18
 SUTCLIFFE, JAMES, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Commission Agent Luton Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 17
 WALTON, JOHN, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Tailor Carlisle Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 WARREN, THOMAS, Piccadilly Circus, Money Changer High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Oct 17
 WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire, Lodging house Keeper Bangor Pet Oct 19 Ord Oct 19
 WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, and CHARLES EDWARD ROGERS, St Paul's rd, Limehouse, Firework Dealers High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 17
 WING, VALENTINE, Duke st, St James's, Yacht Agent High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 17
 ZELLER, WILLIAM, Darlington, Durham, Butcher Stockton on Tees Pet Oct 18 Ord Oct 18

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

Oct. 28.—Messrs. FULLER, ROBERT, SORE, & CASSELL, at 12, the valuable Leasehold Engineering Works known as Victoria Engineering Works, Drury-lane.
 Oct. 28.—Messrs. PURVES & CURRIE, at the Mart, at 2, Freehold Property near Clapham Junction and Leasehold Investments at Sutherland-street, close to Victoria Station.
 Oct. 29.—Messrs. CHARLES & TUNES, at the Mart, at 2, Leasehold Business Premises in Long-acre and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Freehold Ground-rents at Golden-lane.
 Oct. 30.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUNFIELD, at the Mart, at 2, Leasehold Business Premises, 122, Aldersgate, City; Leasehold Investment in Business Premises, 102, New Bond-street; Freehold Property at Egham Hill, Surrey; and a Building Estate at Mersell Hill.
 Oct. 31.—Messrs. STIMSON & SORE, at the Mart, at 2, Freehold Ground-rent on Property at Bromley-by-Sew, Bethnal Green, Wanslade, Lambeth, and Rotherhithe.
 Oct. 31.—Mr. HENRY HENDRIKE, at the Mart, at 2, Absolute Reversion to One-third Share of various Stocks and Shares valued at £28,157, on the death of a lady aged 74.

All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Where difficulty is experienced in procuring the Journal with regularity, it is requested that application be made direct to the Publisher.

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EDE AND SON,

ROBE MAKERS.

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To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of Judicial Bench, Corporation of London, &c.

ROBES FOR QUEEN'S COUNSEL AND BARRISTERS.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1950

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1000

BY

DR. J. H. DUNN

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The Public General Statutes

FOR THE SESSION

58 & 59 VICTORIA, 1895.

[STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE RELATING TO ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY
ARE SET OUT AT LENGTH.]

"SOLICITORS' JOURNAL" OFFICE, 27, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

1895.

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STATUTES.

58 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 1.

[*Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend and explain the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.
[14th March, 1895.]

CHAPTER 2.

[*Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to provide for the Supply of Seed Potatoes to Occupiers and Cultivators of Land in Ireland.
[14th March, 1895.]

CHAPTER 3.

[*Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Customs Duties in the Australian Colonies.
[28th March, 1895.]

CHAPTER 4.

[*Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[28th March, 1895.]

CHAPTER 5.

[*Shop Hours Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Shop Hours Act, 1892.
[9th April, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Penalty on failure to comply with 55 & 56 Vict. c. 62, s. 4.* If any employer fails to keep exhibited the notice required by section 4 of the Shop Hours Act, 1892, in manner required by that section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

2. *Short title and construction.* This Act may be cited as the Shop Hours Act, 1895, and shall be construed as part of the Shop Hours Act, 1892, and the Shop Hours Act, 1892 and 1893, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Shop Hours Act, 1892 to 1895.

CHAPTER 6.

[*Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879, Amendment Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1879.
[9th April, 1895.]

CHAPTER 7.

[*Army (Annual) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
[9th April, 1895.]

CHAPTER 8.

[*Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Grand Jury (Ireland) Laws.
[14th May, 1895.]

CHAPTER 9.

[*Documentary Evidence Act, 1895.*]

An Act to apply the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Board of Agriculture.
[14th May, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to Board of Agriculture.* The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 [31 & 32 Vict. c. 37], as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 [45 & 46 Vict. c. 9], shall apply to the Board of Agriculture in like manner as if that Board were mentioned in the first column of the schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and the President or any member of the Board, or the Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised by the President to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board, were mentioned in the second column of that schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Board.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895, and the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, and the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 to 1895.

CHAPTER 10.

[*Mr. Speaker's Retirement Act, 1895.*]

An Act for settling and securing an Annuity upon the Right Honourable Arthur Wellesley Peel in consideration of his eminent services.
[14th May, 1895.]

CHAPTER 11.

[*Lands Clauses (Taxation of Costs) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the law relating to the Taxation of Costs under the Lands Clauses Acts.
[14th May, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Fees for taxing costs in compensation inquiries and arbitrations.* (1.) Where under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [8 & 9 Vict. c. 18], or any Act incorporating the same, any question of disputed compensation is determined by the verdict of a jury, or by arbitration, the costs of

and incidental to the inquiry or to the arbitration and award (as the case may be), shall, if either party so requires, be taxed and settled as between the parties by one of the masters of the Supreme Court, and such fees shall be taken in respect of the taxation as may be fixed in pursuance of the enactments relating to the fees to be taken in the offices of those masters; and all those enactments (including the enactments relating to the taking of fees by means of stamps) shall extend to the fees in respect of such taxation.

(2.) Section forty-five of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868 [31 & 32 Vict. c. 119], and section one of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 18], are hereby repealed.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Lands Clauses (Taxation of Costs) Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 12.

[*Metropolitan Police (Receiver) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to make provision for the temporary absence of the receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.
[14th May, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to provide for temporary absence of receiver.* If and whilst the receiver for the metropolitan police district is temporarily absent from his duties a person appointed by warrant under the hand of the Secretary of State may temporarily act as and shall be deemed for all purposes to be such receiver.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Police (Receiver) Act, 1895, and shall be read with the Metropolitan Police Acts, 1839 to 1890.

CHAPTER 13.

[*Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850.
[30th May, 1895.]

CHAPTER 14.

[*Courts of Law Fees (Scotland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to provide for the Regulation of Fees payable in the courts of Law in Scotland.
[30th May, 1895.]

CHAPTER 15.

[*Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[30th May, 1895.]

CHAPTER 16.

[*Finance Act, 1895.*]

An Act to grant certain Duties of Custom and Inland Revenue, to repeal and alter other

Duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue and to make Provision for the Financial Arrangements of the Year. [30th May, 1895.]
Be it enacted, &c. :

PART I.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

1. *Duty on tea.* The duty of customs now payable on tea shall continue to be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say) :—
Tea, the pound Fourpence.

2. *Addition to customs duties on special kinds of beer.* (1.) In addition to the duties of customs payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the said first day of July until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the duties following (that is to say) :—
£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity—

Not exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees 0 2 0

Exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees 0 2 4

(2.) This section shall extend to Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer.

3. *Addition to customs duty on all other beer.* In addition to the duties of customs payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the said first day of July until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the duty following (that is to say) :—
£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees 0 0 6

and there shall be allowed and paid in and for the same period in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores, or removal to the Isle of Man, by section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 12]. And so, as to both duty and drawback, in proportion for any difference in gravity.

4. *Addition to excise duty on beer.* In addition to the duty of excise payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after that day until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six—

For every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the duty of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

5. *Addition to excise drawback on beer.* In addition to the drawback of excise otherwise payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores, there shall be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom between the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six—

For every thirty-six gallons of beer of an original gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the drawback of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

6. *Regulations for and allowances on exportation of methylated spirits.* Regulations of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under section one hundred and fifty-nine of the Spirits Act, 1880 [43 & 44 Vict. c. 24], may regulate the removal for exportation of methylated spirits, and where spirits used for methylation are removed from a place of methylation and exported in accordance with those regulations, there shall be paid to the exporter an allowance of twopenny for every gallon of such spirits, computed at hydrometer proof, and sub-section three of section three of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 51], shall apply, as if the spirits were exported and the allowance made in pursuance of that section.

7. *Extension of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36, s. 119, as to time for payment of drawbacks to other allowances and drawbacks.* After the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, section one hundred and nineteen of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (which limits the time for the payment of a drawback on the exportation of goods), shall extend to the payment of any allowance in respect of spirits exported, used, or deposited, which is payable under section three of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 51], as amended by section twenty-one of the Revenue Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 42], and to an allowance in respect of methylated spirits exported which is payable under this Act, and to the payment of any drawback of excise which is allowed on the exportation of any goods, in like manner as if it were in terms made applicable thereto, and the date of user or deposit were the date of shipment.

8. *Amendment of 43 & 44 Vict. c. 24, ss. 74 and 95 as to removal of spirits for exportation or ship's stores.* Spirits to which any sweetening or colouring matter or any other ingredient has been added in warehouse, and spirits warehoused by a rectifier of spirits for exportation or ship's stores, and British liqueurs, may, if bottled and packed in cases when delivered from a warehouse, be removed, notwithstanding anything in sections seventy-four and ninety-five of the Spirits Act, 1880, to another warehouse for exportation or ship's stores.

PART II.

STAMPS.

9. *Repeal of an exemption from stamp duty on receipts.* (1.) Exemption numbered eight under the head "Receipt" in the First Schedule to the Stamp Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 39], is hereby repealed; and the duty shall be charged as if the exemption had not been contained in that schedule; provided that neither the name of a banker (whether accompanied by words of receipt or not) written in the ordinary course of his business as a banker upon a bill of exchange or promissory note duly stamped, nor the name of the payee written upon a draft or order, if payable to order, shall constitute a receipt chargeable with stamp duty.

(2.) This section shall take effect as from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

10. *Repeal of stamp duty on M.D. degree in Scotland.* The duty imposed by the Stamp Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 39], upon the admission of any person to the degree of doctor of medicine in either of the universities in Scotland, shall cease to be payable.

11. *Reduction of stamp duty on powers of attorney for transfer of small sums of Government stock.* The stamp duty on a letter or power of attorney for the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any Government or parliamentary stocks or funds shall be—
s. d.

Where the nominal amount of the stocks or funds does not exceed £100 2 6

12. *Collection of stamp duty in cases of property vested by Act or purchased under statutory power.* Where after the passing of this Act, by virtue of any Act, whether passed before or after this Act, either—

- (a) any property is vested by way of sale in any person; or
- (b) any person is authorized to purchase property;

such person shall within three months after the passing of the Act, or the date of vesting, whichever is later, or after the completion of the purchase, as the case may be, produce to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a copy of the Act printed by the Queen's printer of Acts of Parliament or some instrument relating to the vesting in the first case, and an instrument of conveyance of the property in the other case, duly stamped with the ad valorem duty payable upon a conveyance on sale of the property; and in default of such production, the duty with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum from the passing of the Act, date of vesting, or completion of the purchase, as the case may be, shall be a debt to Her Majesty from such person.

13. *Extension of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, s. 98, to policies of insurance for sickness.* Whereas section ninety-eight of the Stamp Act, 1891, provides that "a policy of insurance against accident" includes a notice or advertisement in a newspaper or other publication which purports to insure the payment of money upon the death of or injury to the holder or bearer of the newspaper or publication from accident, and doubts have arisen as to the like notices or advertisements in other cases, it is hereby for the removal of doubts declared that "a policy of insurance for any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person or his incapacity from personal injury" within the meaning of the Stamp Act, 1891, includes a notice or advertisement in a newspaper or other publication which purports to insure such payment.

14. *Amendment of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39 as to the payment of stamp duty on certain foreign securities.* Where foreign securities within the meaning of sections eighty-two and eighty-three of the Stamp Act, 1891, are issued in the United Kingdom, and the interest thereon is not payable in the United Kingdom, and such evidence of the amount of the securities as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue require is produced to them, then the Commissioners, if in their discretion they consider it expedient to do so, may accept payment of the amount of stamp duty which would be payable if all the said securities were duly stamped, and on such payment may dispense with the necessity of the securities being stamped. The Commissioners shall give notice in the London Gazette of any such dispensation.

15. *Abolition of limit of time for mitigating penalties under 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, s. 15.* So much of section fifteen of the Stamp Act, 1891, as limits the time within which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may mitigate or remit any penalty payable on stamping shall be repealed.

16. *Extension to companies of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52, s. 144, as to exemption from stamp duty.* Section one hundred and forty-four of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (which exempts from stamp duty certain documents relating to the estates of bankrupts and to bankruptcies), shall apply to the estates of companies wound up by order of the Court under the Companies Winding-up Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 63], and to such winding up, in like manner as if the company were a bankrupt and the winding up were a bankruptcy; and proceedings under section 15 of the latter Act shall for this purpose be part of the proceedings in the winding up.

PART III.

INCOME TAX.

17. *Grant of duty of income tax, and application of Acts.* (1.) There shall be charged, levied, and paid for the year which began on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in respect of all property profits and gains respectively described or comprised in the several Schedules A., B., C., D., and E. in the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34], the following duties of income tax (that is to say) :—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property profits and gains chargeable under the said Schedules A., C., D., or E., the duty of eightpence; and

For every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands tenements hereditaments and heritages chargeable under the said Schedule B., the duty of threepence.

(2.) All such enactments relating to income tax as were in force on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax hereby granted, so far as those enactments are consistent with this Act.

18. Assessment of income tax under Schedules A. and B., and of the inhabited house duty for the year 1895-6.] (1.) The annual value of any property which has been adopted for the purpose of income tax under Schedules A. and B. in the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34], or for the purpose of inhabited house duty during the year which began on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the same purpose during the year which began on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five: Provided that this section—

- (a) so far as respects the duty on inhabited houses in Scotland, shall be construed with the substitution of the twenty-fifth day of May for the sixth day of April; and
- (b) shall not apply to the metropolis as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 67.]
- (2.) The inspectors or surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors of the income tax under the said Schedules A. and B., and of the house duty.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Repeal.] The Act mentioned in the schedule to this Act is hereby repealed, to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

20. Short title.] This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 39.	The Stamp Act, 1891.	In section fifteen the words "of any time within three months after the first execution of any instrument"; in the schedule, under the head, "Admission" from "admission of any person to the degree" down to "sections 18 and 19," where they next occur, and under the head "Receipt" from "receipt written upon a bill of exchange" down to "Accountant-General of the Navy."

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CHAPTER 17.

[Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Channel Islands Children) Act, 1895.]

An Act for enabling Children to be sent from the Channel Islands to Reformatory or Industrial Schools in Great Britain.

[20th June, 1895.]

CHAPTER 18.

[Post Office Amendment Act, 1895.]

An Act to amend the Post Office Act, 1891.
[27th June, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. Power to parish council to undertake to pay less occasioned by extra postal facilities.] The parish council of a parish, or where there is no parish council the parish meeting, shall have like powers as are given to a rural sanitary authority under section eight of the Post Office Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 46], to guarantee the Postmaster-General against loss sustained by the provision of postal or other facilities as named in that section, and any expenses incurred by the council or meeting under such undertaking shall be deemed to be expenses of the council or of the meeting (as the case may be) within the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73].

2. Short title.] This Act may be cited as the Post Office Amendment Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 19.

[Court of Session Consignations (Scotland) Act, 1895.]

An Act to make provision in regard to the Consignation of Money in the Court of Session in Scotland; and for other purposes.
[27th June, 1895.]

CHAPTER 20.

[Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1895.]

An Act to amend the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883.
[27th June, 1895.]

CHAPTER 21.

[Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.]

An Act to provide for prohibiting the Catching of Seals at certain periods in Behring Sea and other parts of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Behring Sea, and for regulating the Seal Fisheries in those Seas.
[27th June, 1895.]

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 23], and to re-enact it with amendments:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. Power to prohibit by Order in Council the hunting of seals in Behring Sea and adjacent parts of the Pacific Ocean.] (1.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, prohibit, during the period specified in the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the sea to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order.

(2) While an Order in Council under this Act is in force—

- (a) a person belonging to a British ship shall not kill, take, or hunt, or attempt to kill or take, any seal during the period and within the seas specified in the Order; and
- (b) a British ship shall not, nor shall any of the equipment or crew thereof, be used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting, or attempt.

(3) If there is any contravention of this section, any person committing procuring aiding or abetting such contravention shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 60], and the ship and her equipment and everything on board thereof shall be subject to forfeiture to Her Majesty.

2. Power to regulate seal fishing.] (1.) Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council make, as respects such parts of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order, regulations—

- (a) for entering in the official log of a ship particulars respecting the hunting, killing, and taking of seals, and

(b) for regulating the hunting and taking of seals, with power to prohibit or restrict the use therein of any particular kind of vessels, methods, or implements.

(2) If there is any contravention of any such regulation any person who committed procured aided or abetted such contravention shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(3) If the regulations under this section provide for the entry of particulars in the official log of a ship, the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 60], with reference to official logs (including the penal provisions), shall apply to every ship engaged in seal fishing within such of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order.

3. Procedure for enforcing Act.] (1.) Any offence or fine under this Act may be prosecuted or recovered in like manner as if it were an offence or fine under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(2) For the purpose of the forfeiture of any ship under this Act, section seventy-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply.

(3) Where any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen has reasonable cause to believe that, during the period and in the seas specified in an Order in Council under this Act, any British ship has been used or employed in contravention of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, he may stop and examine her, and detain her or any portion of her equipment or any of her crew, and may seize the ship's certificate of registry.

(4) For carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign State, an Order in Council under this Act may provide that the powers under this Act of such commissioned officer may, subject to any limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions specified in the Order, be exercised in relation to a British ship and the equipment crew and certificate thereof by such officers of the said foreign State as are specified in the Order, or in relation to a ship of the said foreign State and the equipment crew and papers thereof by such British officers as are specified in the Order.

4. Provisions as to ship's papers.] (1.) Where an officer has power under this Act to seize a ship's certificate of registry, he may, subject to the directions of an Order in Council under this Act, either retain the certificate and give a provisional certificate in lieu thereof, or return the certificate with an indorsement of the grounds on which it was seized; and in either case may, if the ship appears to him to be liable to forfeiture, direct the ship, by an addition to the provisional certificate or to the indorsement, to proceed forthwith to a specified port, being a port where there is a British court having authority to adjudicate in the matter, and if this direction is not complied with, the owner and master of the ship shall, without prejudice to any other liability, each be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2) Where in pursuance of this section a provisional certificate is given to a ship, or the ship's certificate is indorsed, any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions or British consular officer may detain the ship, until satisfactory security is given for her appearance in any legal proceedings which may be taken against her in pursuance of this Act.

5. Evidence.] (1.) A statement in writing, purporting to be signed by an officer having power in pursuance of this Act to stop and examine a ship, as to the circumstances under which or grounds on which he stopped and examined the ship, shall be admissible in any proceedings, civil or criminal, as evidence of the facts or matters therein stated.

(2) If evidence contained in any such statement was taken on oath in the presence of the person charged in the evidence, and that person had an opportunity of cross-examining the person giving the evidence and of making his reply to the evidence, the officer making the statement may certify that the evidence was so taken, and that there was such opportunity as aforesaid.

6. Orders in Council.] (1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make, revoke, and alter Orders for the purpose of this Act, and every such Order shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the London Gazette.

(2.) Any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions, which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of this Act.

7. *Application, construction, short title, and duration of Act and repeal.* (1.) This Act shall apply to the animal known as the fur seal, and to any marine animal specified in that behalf by an Order in Council under this Act, and the expression "seal" in this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(2.) This Act shall apply to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring's Sea, and within such other parts of the Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 2].

(3.) The expression "equipment" in this Act includes any boat, tackle, fishing or shooting instruments, and other things belonging to a ship.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

(5.) The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 23], is hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act, but shall be deemed until that passing to have continued in force, and any Order in Council in force under that Act shall continue as if it had been made in pursuance of this Act.

(6.) This Act shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and no longer unless continued by Parliament.

CHAPTER 22.

[*Out-door Relief (Ireland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to make temporary provision for the Relief of Distress in Ireland.

[6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 23.

[*Volunteer Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Law as to the Calling out of Volunteers for actual Military service.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Amendment of 26 & 27 Vict. c. 65, ss. 17-20* [Sections seventeen to twenty of the Volunteer Act, 1863, shall apply in the case of any part of a volunteer corps in like manner as they apply in the case of a whole volunteer corps.

2. *Service of volunteers in cases of emergency.* Whenever an order for the embodiment of the militia is in force, any member of a volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service if the services of such number of members of the corps as in the opinion of the Secretary of State is sufficient to enable them to be separately or jointly accepted, then those members may be called out, either as a corps, or as part of a corps, and this Act and sections seventeen to twenty of the Volunteer Act, 1863, shall apply accordingly.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Volunteer Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 24.

[*Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Power to cancel bailiffs' certificates.* A certificate granted to a bailiff by the judge of a county court under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 21], may at any time be cancelled or declared void by a judge of that county court, and so much of section seven of that Act as refers to the cancellation of certificates is hereby repealed.

2. *Penalty for acting without certificate.* If any person not holding a certificate for the time being in force under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, levies a distress contrary to the provisions of that Act, he shall without prejudice to any civil liability be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

3. *Duration of certificates.* The power to make rules under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, shall extend to making provision for fixing the duration of certificates granted, or to be hereafter granted, to bailiffs.

4. *Unlawful distress.* A court of summary jurisdiction, on complaint that goods or chattels exempt under section four of the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, from distress for rent, have been taken under such distress, may, by summary order, direct that the goods and chattels so taken, if not sold, be restored; or, if they have been sold, that such sum as the court may determine to be the value thereof shall be paid to the complainant by the person who levied the distress or directed it to be levied.

5. *Evidence by accused.* In any proceeding against any person for an offence under this Act such person shall be competent, but not compellable, to give evidence, and the wife of such person may be required to attend to give evidence as an ordinary witness in the case, and shall be competent, but not compellable, to give evidence.

6. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 25.

[*Mortgages Legal Costs Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Costs allowed to Mortgagees.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Mortgages Legal Costs Act, 1895.

2. *Charges, &c., where mortgage is made with solicitor.* (1.) Any solicitor to whom, either alone or jointly with any other person a mortgage is made, or the firm of which such solicitor is a member, shall be entitled to receive for all business transacted and acts done by such solicitor or firm in negotiating the loan, deducting and investigating the title to the property and preparing and completing the mortgage, all such usual professional charges and remuneration as he or they would have been entitled to receive if such mortgage had been made to a person not a solicitor, and such person had retained and employed such solicitor or firm to transact such business, and do such acts; and such charges and remuneration shall accordingly be recoverable from the mortgagor.

(2.) This section applies only to mortgages made after the commencement of this Act.

3. *Right of solicitor with whom mortgage is made to recover costs, &c.* (1.) Any solicitor to or in whom either alone or jointly with any other person any mortgage is made or is vested by transfer or assignment, or the firm of which such solicitor is a member, shall be entitled to receive and recover from the person on whose behalf the same is done or to charge against the security for all business transacted and acts done by such solicitor or firm subsequent and in relation to such mortgage or to the security thereby created or the property therein comprised, all such usual professional charges and remuneration as he or they would have been entitled to receive if such mortgage had been made to and had remained vested in a person not a solicitor, and such person had retained and employed such solicitor or firm to transact such business and do such acts, and accordingly no such mortgage shall be redeemed except upon payment of such charges and remuneration.

(3.) This section applies to mortgages made and business transacted and acts done either before or after the commencement of this Act.

4. *Definition of mortgage.* In this Act the expression "mortgage" includes any charge on any property for securing money or money's worth.

5. *Extent of Act.* This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

CHAPTER 26.

[*Friendly Societies Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Friendly Societies.

[6th July, 1895.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Friendly

Societies Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 60] (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) :

Be it therefore enacted, &c. :

1. *Amendments of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 60. Grants of annuities.* In sub-section five of section eleven of the principal Act the words "to any member" shall be omitted.

2. *Appeals.* (1.) For sub-section eight of section eleven of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-section :—

"(8.) From a refusal to register a society or any rules or amendment of rules, an appeal shall lie as follows :—

"(a.) If the assistant registrar for Scotland or for Ireland refuses to register, the society may appeal to the chief registrar, and if he refuses, to the Court of Session in Scotland, or to the High Court in Ireland ;

"(b.) If the central office refuse, the society may appeal to the High Court in England."

(2.) For sub-section four of section twelve of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-section :—

"(4.) A society may appeal from the cancelling of its registry, or from any suspension of the same which is renewed after six months, as follows :—

"(a.) from the assistant registrar for Scotland or Ireland to the chief registrar, and from him to the Court of Session in Scotland or the High Court in Ireland ; and

"(b.) from the chief registrar, in cases not relating exclusively either to Scotland or to Ireland, to the High Court in England."

(3.) For the proviso to sub-section seven of section twenty-nine of the principal Act shall be substituted the following proviso :—

"Provided that an appeal shall lie from the refusal of the chief secretary or other principal officer of the society, or his omission after three months from the receipt of a request in writing made on behalf of a branch to grant such a certificate, to the High Court in England or Ireland or to the Court of Session in Scotland."

3. *Trustees.* A secretary or treasurer of a society or branch shall not be a trustee of that society or branch, and accordingly at the end of paragraph (b) of sub-section one of section fourteen of the principal Act, shall be inserted the following proviso : "Provided that the same person shall not be secretary or treasurer of a society or branch and a trustee of that society or branch."

4. *Certificates of death.* The requirements of section fourteen of the principal Act as to certificates of death shall not apply in cases where the body cannot be found ; and accordingly in sub-section two of that section, after the words "This sub-section shall not apply to deaths at sea," shall be inserted the words "nor to a death by colliery explosion or other accident where the body cannot be found, nor to any death certified by a coroner or procurator fiscal to be the subject of a pending inquest or inquiry."

5. *Exemption from Stamp duty.* For sub-section two of section fifteen of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-section :—

"Stamp duty shall not be chargeable upon any of the following documents ;—

"(a.) Draft or order or receipt given by or to the society in respect of any money payable by virtue of its rules, or of this Act ;

"(b.) Letter or power of attorney granted by any person as trustee for the transfer of any money of the society invested in his name in the public funds ;

"(c.) Bond given to or on account of the society or by the treasurer or other officer thereof ;

"(d.) Policy of assurance or appointment or revocation of appointment of agent or other document required or authorized by this Act or by the rules of the society."

6. *Amendment of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 60, s. 15, as to nominations.* At the end of sub-section three of section fifteen of the principal Act shall be added the following words :—

"and the receipt of a nominee over sixteen years of age for any amount so paid shall be valid, but the marriage of a member of a society shall operate as a revocation of any

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nomination ~~thereof~~ made by that member under this section. Provided that where a society pays money to a nominee in ignorance of a marriage subsequent to the nomination, the receipt of the nominee shall be a valid discharge to the society."

7. *Membership of minors.*] For sub-section eight of section 15 of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(3.) The rules of a registered society or branch may provide for the admission of a person under twenty-one years of age but above one year of age as a member, and any such member may, if he is over sixteen years of age by himself, and if he is under that age by his parent or guardian, execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules, but shall not be a member of the committee of management, or a trustee, manager, or treasurer of the society or branch."

8. *Investment of funds.*] The following provision shall be added as a new sub-section after sub-section (1) of section sixteen of the principal Act, and shall be numbered (1A):—

"The rules of a society with branches and of any branch thereof may provide for the investment of funds of the society or of that branch by the trustees of any branch, or by the trustees of the society, and the consent required for any such investment shall be the consent of the committee of management, or of such majority as aforesaid of the society or branch by whom the funds are invested."

9. *Rate of interest.*] (1.) For sub-sections five, six, and seven of section seventeen of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(5.) A society investing money with the Commissioners shall be entitled to a receipt entitling to interest at the following rates:—

To a friendly society legally established before the twenty-eighth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which had invested funds with the Commissioners before the twenty-third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a rate of interest in respect of any assurance made before the fifteenth of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty of

Three pence per centum per diem.

To a friendly society legally established between the twenty-eighth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the fifteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which had invested funds with the Commissioners before the twenty-third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a rate of interest in respect of any assurance made before the fifteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, of

Two pence halfpenny per centum per diem.

To a friendly society legally established before the twenty-eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, which had invested funds with the Commissioners before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, a rate of interest in respect of any assurance made on or before the said twenty-eighth day of June of

Two pence per centum per diem.

To a society in respect of any investment with the Commissioners, other than as hereinbefore mentioned, a rate of interest of

Two pounds fifteen shillings per centum per annum.

(2.) For sub-section ten of the same section shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(10.) A society having funds invested with the

Commissioners at a rate higher than two pounds fifteen shillings per centum per annum shall retain at that rate so much only of its funds as arises from assurances made before the date applicable to that rate, after deducting all benefit payments and management expenses incurred on account of such assurances; and whenever the society fails to satisfy the Commissioners of its title to retain at that rate any part of its funds, the Commissioners shall require the withdrawal thereof, or the transfer thereof to the rate of two pence per centum per diem, or two pounds fifteen shillings per centum per annum, as the case may require, and in default of withdrawal within thirty days, shall transfer the same in their books accordingly, and shall notify such transfer to the society."

(3.) In sub-section eleven of the same section, after the words "two pence per centum per diem" shall be added the words "or two pounds fifteen shillings per centum per annum, as the case may require."

10. *Disputes.*] (1.) Section twenty-two of the principal Act, which relates to the settlement of disputes, shall apply to every dispute between any person aggrieved who has for not more than six months ceased to be a member of a registered society, or any person claiming through such person aggrieved, and the society or an officer thereof, and accordingly in that section after the words "registered society," where they first occur, shall be added the words "or any person aggrieved who has for not more than six months ceased to be a member of a registered society, or any person claiming through such person aggrieved."

(3.) At the end of proviso (d) of the same section shall be added:—

"but in the case of a society with branches the said forty days shall not begin to run until application has been made in succession to all the bodies entitled to determine the dispute under the registered rules of the society, so however that no rules shall require a greater delay than three months between each successive determination."

11. *Amalgamation of juvenile and adult societies.*] After section twenty-four of the principal Act shall be added the following section:—

"24A. A society consisting wholly of members under twenty-one years of age, and a society or branch or branches of a society having members above twenty-one years of age, may, by resolutions registered in the manner required for the registration of an amendment of rules, become amalgamated together as one society or branch, or provide for distributing among several branches the members of a society consisting wholly of members under twenty-one years of age, and the provisions of section twenty-four shall not apply to such amalgamation."

12. *Societies with branches.*] At the end of section twenty-nine of the principal Act, relative to the registration of societies with branches, shall be added the following sub-section:—

"(8.) A branch that has wholly succeeded another expelled from a society shall not thereafter assume the name of the society or any name implying that it is a branch thereof, or the number by which it is designated as such branch, and any officer or member thereof contravening this sub-section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act."

13. *Conversion of societies into branches.*] A resolution to convert a society into a branch may be passed by a majority, and accordingly, in sub-section one of section twenty-nine A of the principal Act, the words "a majority" shall be substituted for the words "three fourths."

14. *Contributions by societies to the funds of other societies.*] To section twenty-nine B of the principal Act, enabling registered societies to contribute to the funds and take part in the management of other registered societies, the following paragraph shall be added:—

"This section shall in respect of contributing to the funds and taking part in the government of a medical society, that is to say, a society for the purpose of relief in sickness by providing medical attendance and medicine, extend to any registered trade union or branch of a registered trade union, and a society or trade union or branch shall not withdraw from contributing to the funds of any such medical society except on three months notice to the society and on payment of all contributions

accrued or accruing due to the date of the expiration of the notice."

15. *Collecting societies.*] At the end of section thirty of the principal Act, which relates to collecting societies, shall be added the words following:—

"The last words in the name of any friendly society to which this section applies, and which is registered on or after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, shall be 'collecting society.'"

16. *Subscriptions not recoverable.*] After section thirty-one of the principal Act shall be added the following section:—

"31A. Except as provided by section thirty-one of this Act, the subscription of a person being or having been a member of a registered society shall not be recoverable at law."

17. *Application to the Channel Islands.*] In paragraph (d) of sub-section one of section forty-one of the principal Act, which regulates the application of the Act to the Channel Islands, for the words "bailiff of the parish" shall be substituted the words "constable of the parish."

18. *Amendment of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 60, Schedule 2.*] In the Second Schedule to the principal Act, which specifies the matters to be provided for by the rules of registered societies, the words "and the consequences of non-payment of any subscription or fine" shall be added at the end of paragraph (2) of the said schedule.

19. *Short title, construction, and printing.*] (1.) This Act may be cited as the Friendly Societies Act, 1895.

(2.) This Act shall be construed with the Friendly Societies Act, 1875 to 1893.

(3.) The principal Act shall, as from the commencement of this Act, take effect subject to the additions, omissions, and substitutions required by this Act.

(4.) Any copy of the principal Act printed after the passing of this Act under the authority of the Queen's Printer may be printed with the additions, omissions, and substitutions required by this Act.

20. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

CHAPTER 37.

[*Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895.*]

An Act to extend and amend the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883, so far as they relate to Market Gardens. [6th July, 1895.]

Enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title and construction.*] This Act may be cited as the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, 1895, and shall be read and construed as part of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883, hereinafter called the principal Act, as amended by the Tenants Compensation Act, 1890.

2. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

3. *Amendment and extension of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 61, as to improvements executed in or upon market gardens.*] Where after the commencement of this Act it is agreed in writing that a holding shall be let or treated as a market garden, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) The provisions of section thirty-four of the principal Act shall extend to every fixture or building affixed or erected by the tenant to or upon such holding for the purposes of his trade or business of a market gardener.

(2.) The improvements numbered (1) "erection or enlargement of buildings," (6) "making of gardens," and (11) "planting of orchards or fruit bushes," in Part I. of the First Schedule to the principal Act shall, as far as regards such holding, come to be comprised in the said schedule.

(3.) The following improvements shall as far as regards such holding be deemed to be comprised in Part III. of the said schedule:—

- (i.) Planting of standard or other fruit trees permanently set out;
- (ii.) Planting of fruit bushes permanently set out;
- (iii.) Planting of strawberry plants;
- (iv.) Planting of asparagus and other vegetable crops;
- (v.) Erections or enlargement of buildings for the purposes of the trade or business of a market gardener.

(4.) Section fifty-six of the principal Act shall be read and construed as if the words "with the consent in writing of his landlord" were not included therein.

(5.) It shall be lawful for the tenant to remove all fruit trees and fruit bushes planted by him on the holding and not permanently set out; but if the tenant shall not remove such fruit trees and fruit bushes before the termination of his tenancy, such fruit trees and fruit bushes shall remain the property of the landlord, and the tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect thereof.

4. *Application to current tenancies.* Where, under a contract of tenancy current at the commencement of this Act, a holding is at that date in use or cultivation as a market garden with the knowledge of the landlord, and the tenant thereof has then executed thereon, without having received previously to the execution thereof any written notice of dissent by the landlord, any of the improvements in respect of which a right of compensation or removal is given to a tenant by this Act, then the provisions of this Act shall apply in respect of such holding, as if it had been agreed in writing after the commencement of this Act that the holding should be let or treated as a market garden.

5. *As to Crown lands and lands belonging to the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall.* Any compensation payable under this Act shall as regards land belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, in right of the Crown or in right of the Duchies of Lancaster, and as regards land belonging to the Duchies of Cornwall, be paid in the same manner and out of the same funds respectively as if it were payable in respect of an improvement mentioned in the first part of the First Schedule to the principal Act, except that as regards land belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, in right of the Crown, compensation for planting strawberry plants and asparagus and other vegetable crops shall be paid in the same manner and out of the same funds as if it were payable in respect of an improvement mentioned in the third part of the said schedule.

6. *Interpretation.* For the purposes of the principal Act and of this Act the expression "market garden" shall mean a holding or that part of a holding which is cultivated wholly or mainly for the purpose of the trade or business of market gardening.

CHAPTER 23.

[*False Alarms of Fire Act, 1895.*]

An Act to prohibit the giving false alarms of fires. [6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *False alarms of fire.* Any person knowingly giving or causing to be given a false alarm of fire to the fire brigade of any town or parish outside the metropolitan area or to any officer thereof, whether by means of a street fire alarm, statement, message, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and shall, on conviction for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction, be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

2. *Evidence on behalf of accused.* In any proceeding against any person for an offence under section one of this Act such person shall be competent but not compellable to give evidence, and

the wife of such person may be required to attend to give evidence as an ordinary witness in the case, and shall be competent but not compellable to give evidence.

3. *Application of the Act to Scotland.* The provisions of this Act relative to giving a false alarm of fire by means of a street fire alarm shall not apply to any burgh or police burgh in Scotland in which a person who wantonly rings a fire alarm is liable to a penalty under the provisions of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 55], or of any local Police Act.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the False Alarms of Fire Act, 1895.

5. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall come into operation on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

CHAPTER 29.

[*Fisheries Close Season (Ireland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Fisheries (Ireland) Acts, 1842 to 1891, by providing the right of appeal in certain cases. [6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 30.

[*Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. [6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, 1895. This Act and the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 and 1894, may be cited together as the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1895.

2. *Proceedings in Scotland.* In all proceedings in winding up a society in Scotland under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, the court having jurisdiction shall be the sheriff court.

3. *Appeals.* For sub-section one of section seven of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 39], shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

(1.) If the registrar refuses to register the society, or any rules or amendments of rules, the society may appeal from such refusal as follows:—

- (a) in England, to the High Court;
- (b) in Scotland or Ireland, to the chief registrar, and if he refuses to the Court of Session in Scotland or to the High Court in Ireland.

4. *Printing of future copies of principal Acts.* All copies of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, printed after the passing of this Act by any of the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty duly authorized to print the statutes of the United Kingdom, shall be printed with the substitution required by this Act.

CHAPTER 31.

[*Appropriation Act, 1895.*]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. [6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 32.

[*Local Government (Stock Transfer) Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Local Government Act, 1894, so far as regards the transfer of any

stock, share, or security standing in the name of, or dividends payable to, a local authority. [6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Alteration of name on transfer of stock standing in the name of local authority.* (1.) Where any stock is standing in the books of any company in the name of any local authority the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a.) If by virtue of the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73], or anything done under that Act or the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41], the name of the local authority is changed, then upon the request of such authority and the production of a statutory declaration by the clerk of the authority specifying the stock and verifying the change of name and identity of the authority, the company shall enter such stock in the new name of the local authority in like manner as if the stock had been transferred to the authority under that name, and pay to that authority all dividends accrued and to accrue due thereon:

(b.) If by virtue of the Local Government Act, 1894, or anything done under that Act or the Local Government Act, 1888, any other local authority becomes entitled to the stock or any dividends thereon, a certificate of the clerk of the county council, or the order or award under which the local authority becomes so entitled, shall be a sufficient authority to the company to transfer the stock into the name of the local authority specified in that behalf in the order, award, or certificate, and to pay the dividends to such authority:

(c.) If in any other case any other local authority is entitled to the stock or any dividends thereon, the court may on application make an order vesting in such authority or person as the court may direct, the right to transfer the said stock, or pay such dividends, to the authority in or to whom the same ought to be vested or paid, and the Trustee Act, 1893 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 53], shall apply in like manner as if the vesting order were made under section thirty-five of that Act.

(2.) In this Act—

"A local authority" includes any urban or rural sanitary authority, council of a borough, improvement commissioners, local board, urban district council, rural district council, board of guardians, highway board, burial board, parish council, overseers, churchwardens and overseers, and chairman of a parish meeting and overseers:

"County council" includes the council of a county borough:

"Order of a county council" means an order made either by a county council or by any joint committee of county councils, and, if such order requires confirmation by the Local Government Board, means the order as confirmed by that Board:

"Company" includes the Bank of England, and any company or person keeping books in which any stock is registered:

"Stock" includes any share, annuity, or other security.

(3.) The jurisdiction of the court under this Act may be exercised by the High Court, or in cases within the jurisdiction of a palatine court or county court, by that court.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Local Government (Stock Transfer) Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 33.

[*Extradition Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, so far as respects the Magistrate by whom and the Place in which the Case may be heard and the Criminal held in Custody. [6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Hearing case elsewhere than at Bow-street.* (1.)

Where a fugitive criminal has been apprehended in pursuance of a warrant under section eight of the Extradition Act, 1870 [33 & 34 Vict. c. 52], and a Secretary of State on representation made by or on behalf of the criminal is of opinion that his removal for the purpose of his case being heard at Bow-street will be dangerous to his life or prejudicial to his health, the Secretary of State, if it appears to him consistent with the Order in Council under the Extradition Act, 1870, applicable to the case, may in his discretion by order, stating the reasons for such opinion, direct the case to be heard before such magistrate as is named in the order, and at the place in the United Kingdom at which the criminal was apprehended, or for the time being is.

(2.) The magistrate may be, if the place is in England, a metropolitan police magistrate or a stipendiary magistrate, and if it is in Scotland, a sheriff or sheriff-substitute, and if it is in Ireland, any stipendiary magistrate, and the magistrate hearing the case in pursuance of the order shall for that purpose be deemed to be a police magistrate within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870, and also shall have the same jurisdiction, duties, and powers, as near as may be, and may commit to the same prison as if he were a magistrate for the county, borough, or place in which the hearing takes place.

(3.) Provided that, when the fugitive criminal is committed to prison to await his surrender, the committing magistrate, if of opinion that it will be dangerous to the life or prejudicial to the health of the prisoner to remove him to prison, may order him to be held in custody at the place in which he for the time being is, or any other place named in the order to which the magistrate thinks he can be removed without danger to his life or prejudice to his health, and while so held he shall be deemed to be in legal custody, and the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 [33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 60], shall apply to him as if he were in the prison to which he is committed, and the forms of warrant used under the said Acts may be varied accordingly.

2. *Short title and construction.*] This Act may be cited as the Extradition Act, 1895, and shall be construed together with the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873; and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895.

CHAPTER 34.

[*Colonial Boundaries Act*, 1895.]

An Act to provide in certain Cases for the Alteration of the Boundaries of Colonies.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Alteration of boundaries of colony.*] (1.) Where the boundaries of a colony have, either before or after the passing of this Act, been altered by Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council or letters patent the boundaries as so altered shall be, and be deemed to have been from the date of the alteration, the boundaries of the colony.

(2.) Provided that the consent of a self-governing colony shall be required for the alteration of the boundaries thereof.

(3.) In this Act "self-governing colony" means any of the colonies specified in the schedule to this Act.

2. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

Canada.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
Queensland.
Western Australia.
Tasmania.

New Zealand.
Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.

CHAPTER 35.

[*Naval Works Act*, 1895.]

An Act to make provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purpose of the Royal Navy, and to amend the law relating to the acquisition of land for Naval purposes.

[6th July, 1895.]

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the construction of the works specified in the schedule to this Act both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies in the schedule mentioned:

And whereas by the Defence Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 94], and the enactments amending the same (in this Act referred to as the Defence Acts), and by the Military Lands Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 43], powers are conferred on a Secretary of State for the acquisition of land for the defence of the realm, and for the military purposes of any portion of Her Majesty's military forces, and it is expedient to extend those Acts to the Admiralty and Her Majesty's naval forces:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Power for Admiralty to construct scheduled works.*] The Admiralty may forthwith proceed to construct the works as specified in the schedule to this Act at the places therein mentioned, and for that purpose may acquire such lands and execute such works as they may deem expedient.

2. *Powers of Admiralty as to purchase of land.*] (1.) With a view to the purchase of land in the United Kingdom for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose of Her Majesty's Navy, the Defence Acts, [5 & 6 Vict. c. 94, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 72], and the Military Lands Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 43], except so far as it relates to a volunteer corps, shall have effect as if they were herein re-enacted with the substitution of the Admiralty for a Secretary of State, and for the principal officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, and for the Ordnance Department, and of naval for military, and naval service for ordnance service.

(2.) All land acquired by the Admiralty in pursuance of this Act shall vest and be managed under the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 57], and sections nine to nineteen of that Act shall apply accordingly, and the provisions of the Defence Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 94], for the like purpose shall not apply.

3. *Issue of money out of consolidated fund for expenses of scheduled works.*] The Treasury shall issue out of the consolidated fund or the growing produce thereof such sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of one million pounds as may be required by the Admiralty for commencing, advancing, or completing the works as specified in the schedule to this Act.

4. *Restrictions on applications of money issued.*] (1.) Before any moneys are issued for the purpose of expenditure under any one of the heads in the schedule to this Act, the Admiralty shall submit to the Treasury an estimate, with such details as may be required by the Treasury, of the expenditure under that head for which it is for the time being proposed to issue money, together with the statement of a date by which the work or portion of work therein provided for is expected to be completed.

(2.) There shall be no excess of any expenditure proposed by the estimate under any head in the schedule above the amount stated for that head in the schedule, unless the Admiralty previously certify that the excess will be compensated by a saving under some other head, and that the excess will not cause the total expenditure to exceed the total sum specified in the schedule, and the Treasury are satisfied that the certificate is correct, and sanction the expenditure, and upon such sanction being given the said saving may be applied towards the payment of the said excess.

5. *Borrowing to raise money for purposes of Act.*] (1.) The Treasury may, if they think fit, at any

time for the purpose of providing money for sums to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund under this Act, or repaying to that fund all or any part of the sums so issued, borrow money by means of terminable annuities for each period not exceeding thirty years from the passing of this Act as the Treasury may fix, and all sums so borrowed shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(2.) The said annuities shall be paid out of the moneys annually provided by Parliament for naval services; and, if those moneys are insufficient, shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof, but shall not be payable as part of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt.

6. *Accounts of expenditure.*] (1.) The Admiralty shall cause to be made out an account, in the form required by the Treasury, showing:—

(a) the money expended in pursuance of this Act, and the purposes on which that money was expended, distinguishing the expenditure under each of the heads in the schedule to this Act; and

(b) any securities created for providing such money.

(2.) The accounts of expenditure under this Act shall be audited and reported upon by the Comptroller and Auditor General as appropriation accounts in manner directed by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 39].

7. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Naval Works Act, 1895.

[The Schedule contains the heads of proposed expenditure.]

CHAPTER 36.

[*Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act*, 1895.]

An Act to make provision for Public Inquiry in regard to Fatal Accidents occurring in Industrial Employments or Occupations in Scotland.

[6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 37.

[*Factory and Workshop Act*, 1895.]

An Act to amend and extend the Law relating to Factories and Workshops.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Sanitary Provisions and Safety.

1. *Overcrowding of factory or workshop.*] (1.) A factory shall for the purpose of section three of the principal Act, and a workshop shall for the purpose of the law relating to public health, be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, if the number of cubic feet of space in any room therein bears to the number of persons employed at once in the room a proportion less than two hundred and fifty, or, during any period of overtime, four hundred, cubic feet of space to every person.

(2.) Provided that the Secretary of State may, by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act, modify this proportion for any period during which artificial light other than electric light is employed for illuminating purposes, and may by like order, as regards any particular manufacturing process or handicraft, substitute for the said figures of two hundred and fifty and four hundred respectively any higher figures, and thereupon this section shall have effect as modified by the order.

(3.) Section seventy-eight of the principal Act shall be read as if there were included among the notices required by that section to be affixed a notice specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room of the factory or workshop by virtue of this section.

2. Power to make order as to dangerous factory or workshop.] (1.) A court of summary jurisdiction may, on complaint by an inspector, and on being satisfied that any place used as a factory or workshop or as part of a factory or workshop is in such a condition that any manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein cannot be so carried on without danger to health or to life or limb, by order, prohibit the place from being used for the purpose of that process or handicraft, until such works have been executed as are in the opinion of the court necessary to remove the danger.

(2.) Provided that proceedings shall not be taken under this section in cases where proceedings might be taken by or at the instance of any sanitary authority under the provisions of the law relating to public health, unless the inspector is authorized to take proceedings in pursuance of section one or section two of the Act of 1891.

(3.) If there is any contravention of an order under this section the occupier of the place shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings a day during such contravention.

3. Provision as to notices to sanitary authority.] (1.) Where notice of an act, neglect, or default is given by an inspector under section four of the principal Act to a sanitary authority, it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to inform the inspector of the proceedings taken in consequence of the notice.

(2.) In section two of the Act of 1891, for the words "within a reasonable time" shall be substituted the words "within one month."

4. Power to make order as to dangerous machines.] (1.) A court of summary jurisdiction may, on complaint by an inspector, and on being satisfied that any machine used in a factory or workshop is in such a condition that it cannot be used without danger to life or limb, by order prohibit the machine from being used, or, if it is capable of repair or alteration, from being used until it is duly repaired or altered.

(2.) Where a complaint has been made under this section the court or a justice may, on application ex parte by the inspector, and on receiving evidence that the use of any such machine involves imminent danger to life, make an interim order prohibiting either absolutely or subject to conditions the use of the machine until the earliest opportunity for hearing and determining the complaint.

(3.) If there is any contravention of an order under this section, the person entitled to control the use of the machine shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings a day during such contravention.

5. Penalty for employment of persons in places injurious to health.] (1.) If an inspector gives notice in writing to the occupier of a factory or workshop, or to any contractor employed by any such occupier, that any place in which work is carried on for the purpose of or in connection with the business of the factory or workshop is injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons employed therein, then, if the occupier or contractor after the expiration of one month from receipt of the notice gives out work to be done in that place, and the place is found by the court having cognizance of the case to be so injurious or dangerous, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(2.) This section shall apply in the case of the occupier of any place from which any work is given out as if that place were a workshop.

(3.) Provided that this section shall not apply except in the case of persons employed in such classes of work, and in the case of persons giving out employment and employed within such areas, as may from time to time be specified by the Secretary of State by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act, and no such order shall be made except with respect to an area where, by reason of the number and distribution of the population or the conditions under which work is carried on, there are special risks of injury or danger to the health of the persons employed and of the district.

6. Penalty for allowing soiling apparel to be made in place where there is infectious disease.] If any occupier of a factory or workshop or laundry or of any place from which any work is given out, or any contractor employed by any such occupier,

causes or allows wearing apparel to be made, cleaned, or repaired in any dwelling house or building occupied therewith, whilst any inmate of the dwelling-house is suffering from scarlet fever or small-pox, then, unless he proves that he was not aware of the existence of the illness in the dwelling-house, and could not reasonably have been expected to become aware of it, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

7. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 5, as to fencing.] (1.) In paragraph (1) of section five of the principal Act for the words "a steam engine and water wheel" shall be substituted the words "any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power."

(2.) In paragraph (3) of the same section after the word "employed" the words "or working" shall be inserted.

(3.) In paragraph (4) of the same section for the words "for the purpose of any manufacturing process" shall be substituted the words "except where the parts are under repair or under examination in connection with repair, or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine."

8. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 9, as to restriction on cleaning of machinery in motion.] The first paragraph of section nine of the principal Act (which relates to the cleaning of machinery) shall apply, so far as the dangerous parts of machinery are concerned, to young persons in like manner as it applies to children, and for this purpose such parts of the machinery shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be dangerous as are so notified by an inspector to the occupier of the factory.

9. Regulation as to position of self-acting machine.] (1.) In a factory erected after the commencement of this Act, the traversing carriage of any self-acting machine shall not be allowed to run out within a distance of eighteen inches from any fixed structure not being part of the machine, if the space over which it so runs out is a space over which any person is liable to pass, whether in the course of his employment or otherwise.

(2.) A person employed in a factory shall not be allowed to be in the space between the fixed and the traversing portions of a self-acting machine unless the machine is stopped with the traversing portion on the outward run, but for the purpose of this provision the space in front of a self-acting machine shall not be included in the space aforesaid.

(3.) A factory in which a traversing carriage is allowed to run out in contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act, and any person allowed to be in the space aforesaid in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of the principal Act.

10. Provisions for escape from fire.] (1.) A court of summary jurisdiction may, on complaint by an inspector, and on being satisfied that the provision of a moveable fire escape or moveable fire escapes is required for the safety of any of the persons employed in a factory or workshop, by order require the occupier of the factory or workshop to provide and maintain a moveable fire escape or moveable fire escapes sufficient for that purpose.

(2.) While any person employed in a factory or workshop is within the factory or workshop for the purpose of employment or meals, the doors of the factory or workshop, and of any room therein in which any such person is, shall not be locked or bolted or fastened in such a manner that they cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside.

(3.) In every factory or workshop the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more persons than ten are employed, shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

(4.) Sub-section one of section seven of the Act of 1891 shall apply to all workshops the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, and in which more than forty persons are employed, in like manner as it applies to factories, and sub-section two of that section shall apply to all workshops to which the fore-

going provision of this sub-section does not apply, in like manner as it applies to factories.

(5.) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of section seven of the Act of 1891 with respect to fire escapes, an inspector may give the like notice and take the like proceedings as under section four of the principal Act and section two of the Act of 1891, and the provisions of those sections shall apply accordingly.

(6.) If there is any contravention of an order under this section the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings a day during such contravention, and a factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of the requirements of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

11. Provision as of arbitration with respect to fire escapes.] (1.) An application to refer, under section seven of the Act of 1891, a difference as to a notice by a sanitary authority or by the London County Council must be made within one month after the time when the difference arises.

(2.) Where such a difference is referred to arbitration, the notice of the sanitary authority or council shall be discharged, amended, or confirmed in accordance with the award in the arbitration.

12. Representation of workmen on arbitration as to special rules.] Where any matter in difference is referred to arbitration under section eight of the Act of 1891, the arbitrators or umpires may, on the application of any of the workmen employed in the class of employment to which the arbitration relates, and on such security, if any, as may appear to the arbitrators or umpire sufficient to provide for the costs of and consequential on the application, appoint any person to represent the workmen, or any class of them, on the arbitration, and any person so appointed shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the arbitration either in person or by his counsel, solicitor, or agent to such extent and in such manner as the arbitrators or umpire may direct, and shall be subject to the same liability with respect to such costs as aforesaid as if he were a party to the arbitration.

13. Extension of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 82, to death or injury caused by neglect of Act or special rules.] Section eighty-two of the principal Act, which provides penal compensation to persons injured by neglect to fence machinery, shall extend to any death or bodily injury or injury to health in consequence of the occupier of a factory or workshop having neglected to observe any provision of the Factory Acts or any special rule or requirement made in pursuance of the Act of 1891. Provided that in the case of injury to health the occupier shall not be liable under this section unless the injury was caused directly by such neglect.

Employment.

14. Restriction of overtime employment.] (1.) A young person shall not be employed overtime in pursuance of section fifty-three of the principal Act.

(2.) A woman shall not be employed overtime in pursuance of section fifty-three of the principal Act for more than three days in any one week or for more than thirty days in any twelve months, and shall not be employed overtime in pursuance of section fifty-six of the principal Act for more than sixty days in any twelve months; and, accordingly, in section fifty-three the words "three days," and "thirty days," shall be substituted for the words "five days," and "forty-eight days," and in section fifty-six the words "sixty days" shall be substituted for the words "ninety-six days."

(3.) Section fifty-eight of the principal Act shall, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, apply only to male young persons of fourteen years of age or upwards, and the powers of the Secretary of State under section sixty-three of the principal Act shall extend to making orders as to the total number of hours of employment in each week, the periods of employment, and the intervals between such periods, which are to be conditions of the employment of young persons at night, and to rescinding such orders.

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(4.) Section fifty-eight of the principal Act shall not authorise in any factory specified in Part Six of the Third Schedule to the principal Act the employment during the night of young persons in any process other than a process incidental to the business of the factory as described in Part One of the Fourth Schedule to that Act.

(5.) A young person shall not, in pursuance of section fifty-nine of the principal Act, be employed more than twelve hours continuously.

(6.) Section sixty of the principal Act shall, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, apply only to male young persons of fourteen years of age and upwards, and nothing in that section shall be construed as authorising the employment of any person on Sunday.

(7.) For paragraph (4) of the said section sixty shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(4.) Such young person shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal."

(8.) Nothing in the Factory Acts shall be construed as authorising work during overtime on Saturday, or on any day substituted for Saturday as a half holiday, but work in accordance with section fifty of the principal Act shall not be deemed work during overtime.

15. *Registers of children, &c., made compulsory in certain workshops.* Section seventy-seven of the principal Act, which requires registers to be kept of children and young persons, shall apply to all workshops to which section fifty-three of the principal Act applies.

16. *Restrictions on employment inside and outside factory or workshop on the same day.* (1.) A child shall not, except during the period of employment, be employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop on any day during which the child is employed in the factory or workshop.

(2.) A young person or woman shall not, except during the period of employment, be employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop on any day during which the young person or woman is employed in the factory or workshop both before and after the dinner hour.

(3.) For the purposes of this section a child, young person, or woman to or for whom any work is given out, or who is allowed to take out any work to be done by him or her outside a factory or workshop, shall be deemed to be employed outside the factory or workshop on the day on which the work is so given or taken out.

(4.) If a young person or woman is employed by the same employer on the same day both in a factory or workshop and in a shop, the whole period of employment of that young person or woman shall not exceed the number of hours permitted by the Factory Acts for his or her employment in the factory or workshop.

(5.) The principal Act shall apply as if any child, young person, or woman employed in contravention of this section were employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of that Act.

(6.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, either generally or situate in any particular locality, require that such trade should be exempted from the operation of this section, he may by order grant to such class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, such special exemption as may be necessary.

Holidays.

17. *Days to be observed as holidays in England and Wales.* Subject to and in the absence of any notice affixed and forwarded as provided by the principal Act and the Act of 1891, and substituting for any holiday hereinafter mentioned another holiday or two half-holidays, the holidays to be observed in a factory or workshop in England and Wales in pursuance of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section twenty-two of the principal Act shall be the whole of Christmas Day and Good Friday, and of every bank holiday, and, unless any other holidays or half-holidays are so substituted, it shall not be necessary to affix in the factory or workshop any notice of the holidays or half-holidays to be

observed, or to forward a copy of any such notice to the Inspector of the district.

Accidents.

18. *Notices of accidents.* For section thirty-one of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

(1.) Where there occurs in a factory or workshop any accident which either—

(a) causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop; or

(b) causes to any person employed in the factory or workshop such bodily injury as to prevent him on any one of the three working days next after the occurrence of the accident from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work,

written notice shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector for the district.

(2.) If the accident causes loss of life, or is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion or escape of gas, steam, or metal, then, unless notice thereof is required by section sixty-three of the Explosives Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 17], to be sent to a Government inspector, notice thereof shall forthwith be sent to the certifying surgeon of the district.

(3.) The notice shall state the residence of the person killed or injured, and the place to which he has been removed.

(4.) If any notice required by this section to be sent with respect to an accident in a factory or workshop is not so sent, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(5.) If any accident to which this section applies occurs to a person employed in an iron mill or blast furnace, or other factory or workshop, where the occupier is not the actual employer of the person killed or injured, the actual employer shall immediately report the same to the occupier, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(6.) This section shall extend to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein.

19. *Inquests.* Where a death has occurred by accident in any factory or workshop, the coroner shall adjourn the inquest, unless an inspector or some person on behalf of a Secretary of State is present to watch the proceedings, and shall at least four days before holding the adjourned inquest send to the Inspector notice in writing of the time and place of holding the adjourned inquest.

Provided that if the accident has not occasioned the death of more than one person, and the coroner has sent to the Inspector notice of the time and place of holding the inquest at such time as to reach the Inspector not less than twenty-four hours before the time of holding the same, it shall not be imperative on him to adjourn the inquest in pursuance of this section if the majority of the jury think it unnecessary so to adjourn.

20. *Register of accidents.* (1.) Every occupier of a factory or workshop shall keep a register of accidents, and shall enter therein every accident occurring in the factory or workshop of which notice is required by the Factory Acts within one week after the occurrence of the accident, and this register shall be at all times open to inspection by the Inspector and by the certifying surgeon for the district.

(2.) If any occupier of a factory or workshop makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

21. *Power to direct formal investigation.* (1.) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a formal investigation of any accident occurring in a factory or workshop and its causes and circumstances is expedient, the Secretary of State may direct that such an investigation be held, and with respect to any such investigation the provisions of sections forty-five and forty-six of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 58), shall have effect, except that references to the said Act in the said section forty-five shall be construed as references to the Factory Acts.

(2.) This section shall extend to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein.

SPECIAL RULES AND REQUIREMENTS.

Laundries.

22. *Application of Factory Acts to laundries.* (1.) In any laundry carried on by way of trade, or for purpose of gain, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i.) The period of employment, exclusive of meal hours and absence from work, shall not exceed for children, ten hours, for young persons, twelve hours, for women, fourteen hours, in any consecutive twenty-four hours; nor a total for children of thirty hours, for young persons and women of sixty hours, in any one week, in addition to such overtime as may be allowed in the case of women.

(ii.) A child or young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

(iii.) Children, young persons, and women employed in laundries shall have allowed to them the same holidays as are allowed to children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1878 to 1895.

(iv.) So far as regards sanitary provisions, safety, accidents, the affixing of notices and abstracts and the matters to be specified in such notices (so far as they apply to laundries), notice of occupation of a factory or workshop, powers of inspectors, fines, and legal proceedings for any failure to comply with the provisions of this section, and education of children, the Factory Acts shall have effect as if every laundry in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the laundry process were a factory, and every other laundry were a workshop; and as if every occupier of a laundry were the occupier of a factory or of a workshop.

(v.) The notice to be affixed in each laundry shall specify the period of employment and the times for meals, but the period and times so specified may be varied before the beginning of employment on any day.

(vi.) Sections seventeen and eighteen of the Act of 1891 shall apply to laundries in like manner as to factories or workshops.

(2.) In the case of every laundry worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power—

(a) a fan or other means of a proper construction shall be provided, maintained, and used for regulating the temperature in every ironing-room, and for carrying away the steam in every washhouse in the laundry; and

(b) all stoves for heating irons shall be sufficiently separated from any ironing room, and gas irons emitting any noxious fumes shall not be used; and

(c) the floors shall be kept in good condition and drained in such manner as will allow the water to flow off freely.

A laundry in which these provisions are contravened shall be deemed to be a factory not kept in conformity with the principal Act.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall apply to any laundry in which the only persons employed are

(a) inmates of any prison, reformatory, or industrial school, or other institution for the time being subject to inspection under any Act other than the Factory Acts; or

(b) inmates of an institution conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes; or

(c) members of the same family dwelling there, or in which not more than two persons dwelling elsewhere are employed.

(4.) Women employed in laundries may work overtime, subject to the following conditions:—

(a.) No woman shall work more than fourteen hours in any day.

(b.) The overtime worked shall not exceed two hours in any day.

- (e.) Overtime shall not be worked on more than three days in any week or more than thirty days in any year.
- (d.) The requirements of section sixty-six of the principal Act and of section fourteen of the Act of 1891 with respect to notices shall be observed.

Docks, &c.

23. *Extension to docks, &c., of certain provisions of Factory Acts.* (1.) The following provisions, namely:—

- (i.) Section eighty-two of the principal Act;
- (ii.) The provisions of the Factory Acts with respect to accidents;
- (iii.) Section sixty-eight of the principal Act with respect to the powers of inspectors;
- (iv.) Sections eight to twelve of the Act of 1891 with respect to special rules for dangerous employments; and
- (v.) The provisions of this Act with respect to the power to make orders as to dangerous machines

shall have effect as if

- (a.) every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and, so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process; and
- (b.) any premises on which machinery worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building or any structural work in connection with a building, were included in the word factory, and the purpose for which the machinery is used were a manufacturing process, and as if the person who by himself, his agents, or workmen temporarily uses any such machinery for the before-mentioned purpose were the occupier of the said premises; and for the purpose of the enforcement of those sections the person having the actual use or occupation of a dock, wharf, quay, or warehouse, or of any premises within the same or forming part thereof, and the person so using any such machinery, shall be deemed to be the occupier of a factory.

(2.) The provisions of this Act with respect to notice of accidents and the formal investigation of accidents shall have effect as if—

- (a.) any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and which is being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding; and
- (b.) any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and in which more than twenty persons, not being domestic servants, are employed for wages;

were included in the word "factory," and as if, in the first case, the employer of the persons engaged in such construction or repair, and, in the second case, the occupier of the building, were the occupier of a factory.

Tenement Factories.

24. *Substitution of owner of tenement factory for occupier for certain purposes.* (1.) Where mechanical power is supplied to different parts of the same building occupied by different persons for the purpose of any manufacturing process or handicraft in such manner that those parts constitute in law separate factories, the owner (whether or not he is one of the persons so in occupation) of the building (which building is hereafter in this Act referred to as a tenement factory) shall, instead of the occupier, be liable for the observance, and punishable for non-observance, of the following provisions, namely:

- (a.) Section three of the principal Act, with respect to the sanitary condition of a factory; and
- (b.) Sections five and eighty-two of the principal Act, with respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory, except so far as those sections relate to such parts of the machinery as are supplied by the occupier; and
- (c.) Have as hereinafter provided, section nineteen of the principal Act, with respect to the notices to be affixed in a factory, and the matters to be specified therein; and
- (d.) Section thirty-three of the principal Act, with respect to the limewashing and washing of the interior of a factory, so far as it relates to any engine house, passage, or

staircase, or to any room which is let to more than one tenant; and

- (e.) Section thirty-six of the principal Act, with respect to the removal of dust, so far as that section requires the supply of pipes or other contrivances necessary for working the fan or other means for that purpose, and except in textile factories; and
- (f.) Section seventy-eight of the principal Act, with respect to the affixing of an abstract and notices.

(2.) Where different industries are carried on in the same tenement factory, the obligation to affix the notice required by section nineteen of the principal Act shall be on the occupier and not on the owner.

(3.) Sections eight to eleven of the Act of 1891, shall, if and as far as in the case of a tenement factory the Secretary of State by order so directs, apply as if the owner of the factory were substituted for the occupier.

(4.) The provisions of this Act with respect to the power to make orders in the case of dangerous premises shall apply in the case of a tenement factory as if the owner were substituted for the occupier.

(5.) Where, by or under this section, the owner of a tenement factory is substituted for the occupier with respect to any provisions of the Factory Acts, any summons, notice, or proceeding, which for the purpose of any of those provisions is by the said Acts or any of them authorised or required to be served on or taken in relation to the occupier, is hereby authorized or required (as the case may be) to be served on or taken in relation to the owner.

(6.) For the purpose of the provisions of this Act with respect to tenement factories all buildings situate within the same close or curtilage shall be treated as one building.

(7.) This section shall not apply in the case of any occupier paying a rent in excess of two hundred pounds a year.

25. *Regulations as to grinding and cutlery in tenement factory.* (1.) Where grinding is carried on in a tenement factory, the owner of the factory shall be responsible for the observance of the regulations set forth in the first schedule to this Act.

(2.) In every such tenement factory it shall be duty of the owner and of the occupier of the factory respectively to see that such parts of the hoisting chains and of the hooks to which the chains are attached as are supplied by them respectively are kept in efficient condition.

(3.) In every tenement factory where grinding or cutlery is carried on the owner of the factory shall provide that there shall at all times be instantaneous communication between each of the rooms in which the work is carried on and both the engine-room and the boiler-house.

(4.) A tenement factory in which there is any contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act, but for the purposes of any proceeding in respect of a provision for the observance of which the owner of the factory is responsible, that owner shall be substituted for the occupier of the factory.

(5.) This section shall not apply to a textile factory.

26. *Validity of certificate of fitness in tenement factory.* A certificate of the fitness of any young person or child for employment in a tenement factory shall be valid for his similar employment in any part of the same tenement factory.

Bakehouses.

27. *Provisions as to bakehouses.* (1.) Sections thirty-four and thirty-five of the principal Act shall apply to every bakehouse, and so much of those sections as limits the operation thereof to cities, towns, and places having a population of more than five thousand persons shall be repealed.

(2.) In section fifteen of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883 [46 & 47 Vict. c. 53], the words, "which was not so let or occupied before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three," shall be repealed.

(3.) A place under ground shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it is so used at the commence-

ment of this Act, and if any place is so used in contravention of this Act it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the principal Act.

Special Restrictions as to Employment.

28. *Power to prohibit or restrict employment in dangerous trades.* (1.) Section eight of the Act of 1891 shall extend to authorise the making of special rules or requirements prohibiting the employment of, or modifying or limiting the period of employment for, all or any classes of persons in any process or particular description of manual labour which is certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of that section to be dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb. Provided that any special rules or requirements under this section which relate to the employment or period of employment of adult workers shall be laid for forty days before both Houses of Parliament before coming into operation.

(2.) Sections eight to twelve of the Act of 1891 are hereby declared to extend to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein.

Special Provisions for Health.

29. *Notification of certain diseases to chief inspector.* (1.) Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from lead, phosphorus, or arsenical poisoning, or anthrax, contracted in any factory or workshop, shall (unless the notice required by this section has been previously sent) send to the Chief Inspector of Factories at the Home Office, London, a notice stating the name and full postal address of the patient and the disease from which in the opinion of the medical practitioner the patient is suffering, and shall be entitled in respect of every notice sent in pursuance of this section to a fee of two shillings and sixpence to be paid as part of the expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in the execution of the principal Act.

(2.) If any medical practitioner, when required by this section to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(3.) Written notice of every case of lead, phosphorus, or arsenical poisoning, or anthrax, occurring in a factory or workshop, shall forthwith be sent to the inspector and to the certifying surgeon for the district; and the provisions of the Factory Acts with respect to accidents shall apply to any such case in like manner as to any such accident as is in those sections mentioned.

(4.) The Secretary of State may by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act apply the provisions of this section to any other disease occurring in a factory or workshop, and thereupon this section and the provisions referred to therein shall apply accordingly.

30. *Lavatories in dangerous trades.* (1.) In every factory or workshop where lead, arsenic, or any other poisonous substance is used, suitable washing conveniences shall be provided for the use of the persons employed in any department (where such substances are used).

(2.) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

31. *Provisions as to humid factories.* (1.) The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 62], shall apply to every textile factory in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and which is not for the time being subject to special rules under section eight of the Act of 1891, with such modifications of the schedule with respect to the maximum limits of humidity as the Secretary of State by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act may direct.

(2.) In section nine of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, the words "and the arrangements for such ventilation shall be kept in operation subject, as far as possible, to the control of the persons employed therein," shall be repealed.

32. *Temperature in factories and workshops.* (1.) In every factory and workshop adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a

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reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed.

(2) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

33. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 36, as to use of fans.] Section thirty-six of the principal Act shall extend to any factory or workshop where any process is carried on by which any gas, vapour, or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent.

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS.

34. Annual returns of persons employed.] The occupier of every factory and workshop shall on or before the first day of March in every year send to the inspector of the district on behalf of the Secretary of State a correct return specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, the number of persons employed in the factory or workshop, with such particulars as to the age and sex of the persons employed as the Secretary of State may direct, and in default of complying with this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

35. Sanitary conveniences.] (1) In every place where section twenty-two of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 59], is not in force every factory or workshop shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at the factory or workshop, and also where persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

(2) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

36. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, ss. 13, 14, as to period of employment.] (1) In the regulations numbered (1) in section thirteen of the principal Act, after the words "and at seven o'clock in the evening," shall be inserted the words "or begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at eight o'clock in the evening."

(2) In the regulation numbered (3) in the same section, after the words "two o'clock in the afternoon," shall be inserted the words "or when it begins at seven o'clock in the morning, at three o'clock in the afternoon, or begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at four o'clock in the afternoon."

(3) If in a non-textile factory or workshop the period of employment of young persons and women is from eight o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the evening, then, subject to the provisions of section fourteen of the principal Act, the period of employment of a child in a morning set may begin at eight o'clock in the morning, and may end at eight o'clock in the morning, and the period of employment of a child employed on the alternate day system may begin at eight o'clock in the morning, and end at eight o'clock in the evening, or on Saturday at four o'clock in the afternoon.

37. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 53, and Third Schedule, Part III.] (1) In section fifty-three of the principal Act—

For the word "the factories and workshops or parts thereof" shall be substituted the words "the non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof and warehouses"; and

For the words "the factories and workshops and parts thereof" shall be substituted the words "the non-textile factories and workshops and parts thereof and warehouses";

wherever those words respectively occur in that section.

(2) In Part Three of the Third Schedule to the principal Act, before the word "factories" shall be inserted the word "non-textile," the words "and also" are hereby repealed, and for the paragraph marked "(x)," there shall be substituted the following paragraph, namely:

"The said exception applies also to any part of a factory (whether textile or non-textile) or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing-up goods."

38. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 58, as to shifts.] Nothing in the principal Act shall prevent the employment of male young persons to whom the employment of that Act applies in three shifts of not more than eight hours each, provided that there is an interval of two unemployed shifts between each two shifts of employment.

39. Power to treat separate branches as separate factories.] The Secretary of State may by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops.

40. Particulars respecting wages to be furnished in certain cases.]—(1) In every textile factory the occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each weaver in the worsted and woollen, other than the in hosiery, trades shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, and shall also be exhibited on a placard not containing any other matter, and posted in a position where it is easily legible;

(b) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker, other than such a weaver as aforesaid, shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him; provided that if the same particulars are applicable to the work to be done by each of the workers in one room it shall be sufficient to exhibit them in that room on a placard not containing any other matter, and posted in a position where it is easily legible;

(c) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall (except so far as they are ascertainable by an automatic indicator) be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him;

(d) The particulars either as to rate of wages or as to work shall not be expressed by means of symbols;

(e) Where an automatic indicator is used for ascertaining work, such indicator shall have marked upon its case the number of teeth in each wheel and the diameter of the driving roller, except that in the case of spinning machines with traversing carriages the number of spindles and the length of the stretch in such machines shall be so marked in substitution for the diameter of the driving roller;

(f) Where such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him are ascertained by an automatic indicator, and a placard containing the particulars as to the rate of wages is exhibited in each room, in pursuance of an agreement between employers and workmen and in conformity with the requirements of this section, the exhibition thereof shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

(2) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, or fraudulently uses a false indicator for ascertaining the particulars or a false amount of any work paid for by the piece, or if any workman fraudulently alters an automatic indicator, the occupier or workman, as the case may be, shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years

from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound. Provided that an indicator shall not be deemed false if it complies with the requirements of this section.

(3) If anyone engaged as a worker in any factory or workshop, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret solicits or procures a person so engaged in any factory to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any such person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(5) This section shall take effect instead of section twenty-four of the Act of 1891.

(6) The Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of this section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories, or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act, apply the provisions of this section to any such class, subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case.

41. Notice of existing workshops.] Every person who is in occupation of a workshop at the commencement of this Act shall before the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, unless he has already done so in pursuance of section twenty-six of the Act of 1891, serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing the name of the workshop, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, and the name of the person or firm under which the business of the workshop is carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Any notice so served shall be forthwith forwarded to the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshop is situate.

42. Amendment and extension of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75, s. 27, respecting lists of outworkers.] (1) Every occupier of a factory or workshop to whom section twenty-seven of the Act of 1891 for the time being applies, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop, shall, on or before the first day of March and the first day of September in each year, send to the inspector for the district in which the factory or workshop is situate, a list showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and in default of so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(2) Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1891 and this section shall apply to any place from which any work of making wearing apparel for sale is given out, and to the occupier of that place, and to every contractor employed by any such occupier in connection with the said work, as if that place were a workshop.

43. Evidence as to failure to time-wash.] Failure to enter in the register kept in pursuance of section seventy-seven of the principal Act the prescribed particulars as to time-washing shall be prima facie evidence of failure to observe the requirements of the Factory Acts with respect to time-washing.

44. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, ss. 66, 75, and 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75, s. 29.] (1) In sections sixty-six and seventy-five of the principal Act the words "the inspector for the district" shall be substituted for the words "an inspector" wherever they occur in those sections.

(2) In section twenty-nine of the Act of 1891 the words "the factory inspector for the district" shall be substituted for the words "a factory inspector."

45. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 68, as to

powers of inspector.] Section sixty-eight of the principal Act shall have effect as if in the paragraph numbered (2), which empowers an inspector to take with him a constable into a factory, the words "or workshop" were inserted after the word "factory."

48. Special inquiries and re-examinations by certifying surgeons. (1.) Every certifying surgeon shall, if so directed by the Secretary of State, make any special inquiry and re-examine any young person or child, and any expense incurred by the Secretary of State under this provision shall be defrayed as other expenses incurred by him in the execution of the Factory Acts.

(2.) The fees to be paid to certifying surgeons in cases where, in pursuance of this section or of special rules under the Factory Acts, they are required to examine the persons employed in a factory or workshop shall be in accordance with the scale set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, or with such scale as may be substituted therefor by the Secretary of State.

(3.) Such fees shall, where the examination is in pursuance of this section, be paid by the Secretary of State, and where the examination is in pursuance of special rules be paid by the occupier of the factory or workshop.

47. Publication of orders. Every order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act shall be published in such manner as the Secretary of State thinks best adapted for the information of all persons interested.

48. Service of documents on owner. Any notice, order, requisition, summons, or document, required or authorised by the Factory Acts to be served on the owner, as defined by this Act, of a factory or workshop, may be served by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to the agent of the owner as so defined.

49. Competency of defendant to give evidence. A person charged with an offence under the Factory Acts may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness.

50. Payment of costs by actual offender in lieu of occupier. Where, in pursuance of section eighty-seven of the principal Act, some person other than the occupier of a factory or workshop is brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, and convicted of an offence with which the occupier was charged, that person shall in the discretion of the court be liable to pay any costs incidental to the proceeding.

51. Right of inspector to conduct proceedings before magistrates. An inspector, if so authorised in writing under the hand of the Secretary of State, may, although he is not a counsel, or solicitor, or law agent, prosecute, conduct, or defend, before a court of summary jurisdiction or justice, any information, complaint, or other proceeding arising under the Factory Acts, or in the discharge of his duty as such inspector.

52. Application to Ireland. In the application of the Factory Acts to Ireland—

The expression "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874," where it occurs in sub-section eleven of section one hundred and six of the principal Act, and the expression "Public Health Act, 1875," where it occurs in sections four and seven of the Act of 1891, shall be construed as meaning the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 52], and the Acts amending the same.

53. Interpretation. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1.) The expression "the Factory Acts" means the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and this Act:

The expression "the principal Act" means the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878;

The expression "the Act of 1891" means the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891;

The expression "owner" has the meaning given to it by section four of the Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55].

(2.) References to any section of the Factory Acts shall be construed as references to that section as amended by subsequent enactments, including this Act.

tion as amended by subsequent enactments, including this Act.

54. Repeal. The Acts mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

55. Commencement of Act. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

56. Short title and construction. This Act may be cited as the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, and shall be construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 25.

REGULATIONS AS TO GRINDING IN TENEMENT FACTORY.

(1.) Boards to fence the shafting and pulleys, locally known as drum boards, shall be provided and kept in proper repair.

(2.) Hand rails shall be fixed over the drums and kept in proper repair.

(3.) Belt guards locally known as scotchmen, shall be provided and kept in proper repair.

(4.) Every floor, which is constructed after the commencement of this Act, shall be so constructed and maintained as to facilitate the removal of slush, and all necessary shoots, pits, and other conveniences shall be provided for facilitating such removal.

(5.) Every grinding room or hull, which is established after the commencement of this Act, shall be so constructed that for the purpose of light grinding there shall be a clear space of three feet at least between each pair of troughs and for the purpose of heavy grinding there shall be a clear space of four feet at least between each pair of troughs and six feet at least in front of each trough.

(6.) The sides of all drums in every grinding-room or hull shall be closely fenced.

(7.) Except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State, no grindstone shall be run before any fireplace or in front of another grindstone.

(8.) No grindstone erected after the commencement of this Act shall be run before any door or other entrance.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[Section 46.]

SCALE OF FEES TO CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

Under 10 hands . . . 2s. 6d. per visit.

" 20 " . . . 3s. "

" 30 " . . . 3s. 6d. "

" 50 " . . . 4s. "

" 75 " . . . 4s. 6d. "

" 100 " . . . 5s. "

Over 100 " . . . 7s. 6d. "

With the addition of 1s. for every mile or portion of a mile in excess of one mile from the certifying surgeon's residence.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

[Section 54.]

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 16	The Factory and Workshops Act, 1878.	Sections thirty-one and forty-two. Part One of the Third Schedule. Part Three of the Third Schedule, from "and also" to "packing-up goods."
54 & 55 Vict. c. 75	The Factory and Workshops Act, 1891.	Sub-section one of section twenty-two, and section twenty-four and sub-section five of section thirty-three.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 28.	The Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.	In paragraph (1) of the Schedule the word "gaswork" and the words "harbour, dock, port, pier, quay." Paragraph (2) of the Schedule.

CHAPTER 38.

[Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1895.]

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Customs Duties in the Isle of Man.

[6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 39.

[Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates in reference to Married Women.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

1. Short title. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895.

2. Application of Act. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

3. Commencement of Act. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

4. By and to whom orders may be applied for. Any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her within the meaning of section forty-three of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861 [24 & 25 Vict. c. 100], or whose husband shall have been convicted upon indictment of an assault upon her, and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or whose husband shall have been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children whom he is legally liable to maintain, and shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him, may apply to any court of summary jurisdiction acting within the city, borough, petty sessional or other division or district, in which any such conviction has taken place, or in which the cause of complaint shall have wholly or partially arisen, for an order or orders under this Act: Provided that where a married woman is entitled to apply for an order or orders under this section on the ground of the conviction of her husband upon indictment, she may apply to the court before whom her husband has been convicted, and that court shall, for the purposes of this section, become a court of summary jurisdiction, and shall have the power without a jury to hear an application, and make the order or orders applied for.

5. Powers of court. The court of summary jurisdiction to which any application under this Act is made may make an order or orders containing all or any of the provisions following, viz. :—

(a) A provision that the applicant be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband (which provision while in force shall have the effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty);

(b) A provision that the legal custody of any children of the marriage between the applicant and her husband, while under the age of sixteen years, be committed to the applicant;

(c) A provision that the husband shall pay to the applicant personally, or for her use, to any officer of the court or third person on her behalf, such weekly sum not exceeding two

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pounds as the court shall, having regard to the means of both husband and wife, consider reasonable:

(d) A provision for payment by the applicant or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the court may think fit.

6. *Limitations of powers of court.* No orders shall be made under this Act on the application of a married woman if it shall be proved that such married woman has committed an act of adultery: Provided that the husband has not condoned, or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to such act of adultery.

7. *Court may vary or discharge order.* A court of summary jurisdiction acting within the city, borough, petty sessional or other division or district, in which any order under this Act or the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto, or either of them, has been made, may, on the application of the married woman or of her husband, and upon cause being shown upon fresh evidence to the satisfaction of the court at any time, alter, vary, or discharge any such order, and may upon any such application from time to time increase or diminish the amount of any weekly payment ordered to be made, so that the same do not in any case exceed the weekly sum of two pounds. If any married woman upon whose application an order shall have been made under this Act, or the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto, or either of them, shall voluntarily resume cohabitation with her husband, or shall commit an act of adultery, such order shall upon proof thereof be discharged.

8. *Procedure.* All applications under this Act shall be made in accordance with the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and, in the case of a conviction of a husband for aggravated assault upon his wife, her application may, by leave of the court, be made by summons to be issued and made returnable immediately upon such conviction.

9. *Enforcement of orders for payment of money.* The payment of any sum of money directed to be paid by any order under this Act may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation.

10. *Court may refuse an order in cases more fit for the High Court.* If in the opinion of a court of summary jurisdiction the matters in question between the parties or any of them would be more conveniently dealt with by the High Court, the court of summary jurisdiction may refuse to make an order under this Act, and in such case no appeal shall lie from the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction: Provided always, that the High Court or a judge thereof shall have power by order in any proceeding in the High Court relating to or comprising the same subject matter as the application so refused as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to direct the court of summary jurisdiction to rehear and determine the same.

11. *Appeal.* Save as is herein-before provided an appeal shall lie from any order or the refusal of any order by a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. Rules of court may from time to time be made regulating the practice and procedure in such appeals. And, until altered or repealed, any rules already made as to appeals under section four of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873, shall apply to appeals under this Act.

12. *Repeal of Acts.* The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent therein mentioned, except so far as they apply to Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 19.	Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878.	Section four.

Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 52.	Married Women (Maintenance in Case of Desertion) Act, 1886.	The whole Act.

CHAPTER 40.

[*Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Certain false statements concerning a candidate to be an illegal practice.* Any person who, or the directors of any body or association corporate which, before or during any parliamentary election, shall, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, make or publish any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883 [46 & 47 Vict. c. 61], and shall be subject to all the penalties for and consequences of committing an illegal practice in the said Act mentioned, and the said Act shall be taken to be amended as if the illegal practice defined by this Act had been contained therein.

2. *Evidence on hearing of charge under the Act.* No person shall be deemed to be guilty of such illegal practice if he can show that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did believe, the statement made by him to be true.

Any person charged with an offence under this Act, and the husband or wife of such person, as the case may be, shall be competent to give evidence in answer to such charge.

3. *Injunction against person making false statement.* Any person who shall make or publish any false statement of fact as aforesaid may be restrained by interim or perpetual injunction by the High Court of Justice from any repetition of such false statement or any false statement of a similar character in relation to such candidate, and for the purpose of granting an interim injunction prima facie proof of the falsity of the statement shall be sufficient. *7th July, 1895.*

4. *Candidate exonerated in certain cases of illegal practice by agents.* A candidate shall not be liable, nor shall be subject to any incapacity, nor shall his election be avoided, for any illegal practice under this Act committed by his agent other than his election agent, unless it can be shown that the candidate or his election agent has authorized or consented to the committing of such illegal practice by such other agent, or has paid for the circulation of the false statement constituting the illegal practice, or unless upon the hearing of an election petition the election court shall find and report that the election of such candidate was procured or materially assisted in consequence of the making or publishing of such false statements.

5. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895, and shall be construed as one with the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Acts, 1883 and 1895.

CHAPTER 41.

[*Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Acts. [6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 42.

[*Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.*]

An Act for the better Regulation of Scottish Sea Fisheries. [6th July, 1895.]

CHAPTER 43.

[*Naturalization Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act, 1870, so far as respects Children of Naturalized British Subjects in the service of the Crown resident out of the United Kingdom.

[6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Amendment of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 14, s. 10, as respects children of naturalized British subjects resident abroad.* (1) The residence of a child of a naturalized British subject with his father while in the service of the Crown out of the United Kingdom, shall have, and be deemed always to have had, the same effect, for the purpose of sub-section five of section ten of the Naturalization Act, 1870, as residence with such father in the United Kingdom.

(2) Sub-section five of section ten of the Naturalization Act, 1870, shall have effect as if the words "or with such father while in the service of the Crown out of the United Kingdom" had been inserted therein after the words "part of the United Kingdom," and every copy of the Naturalization Act, 1870, hereafter printed may be printed accordingly.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Act, 1895.

CHAPTER 44.

[*Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895.*]

An Act to amend the law relating to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. [6th July, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Provision as to persons being or having been Colonial Chief Justices or Judges.* (1) If any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, or of a Superior Court in any province of Canada, or of any of the Australasian colonies mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or of either of the South African colonies mentioned in the said schedule, or of any other Superior Court in Her Majesty's Dominions named in that behalf by Her Majesty in Council, is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(2) The number of persons being members of the Judicial Committee by reason of this Act shall not exceed five at any one time.

(3) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, any other enactment for the appointment of or relating to members of the Judicial Committee.

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
South Australia.
Tasmania.
Victoria.
Western Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.

59 VICT., SESSION 2.

CHAPTER 1.

[*Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1895,*
Session 2.]An Act to continue various Expiring Laws.
[5th September, 1895.]

CHAPTER 2.

[*Public Works Loans Act, 1895, Session 2.*]An Act to grant Money for the purpose of
certain Local Loans, and for other purposes
relating to Local Loans.
[5th September, 1895.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Appointment of Public Works Loan Commissioners for five years.*] Whereas the term of office of the persons who are at the passing of this Act Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 80], will expire at the end of a period of five years from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and it is expedient to appoint Commissioners for a further period of five years; therefore the following persons, that is to say:

Herbert Barnard, Esquire;
The Right Honourable Lord Napier and Ettrick,
K.T.;
Richard Musgrave Harvey, Esquire;
The Right Honourable Lord Hillingdon;
Edward Howley Palmer, Esquire;
Thomas Salt, Esquire;
Samuel Stuart Gladstone, Esquire;
Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, Esquire;
Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart.;
Edward Norman, Esquire;
Arthur O'Connor, Esquire, M.P.;
The Right Honourable Lord Iveagh;
The Honourable Sir Charles William Fremantle,
K.C.B.;
The Honourable Evelyn Hubbard;
Basil Guy Oswald Smith, Esquire;
Francis William Buxton, Esquire;
Edward Henry Loyd, Esquire;
Frederick Greene, Esquire;

shall after the passing of this Act be the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and shall hold office until the expiration of five years from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

2. *Grants for public works.*] (1.) For the purpose of local loans there may be issued by the National Debt Commissioners the following sums, namely—

(a) For the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of two million pounds;

(b) For the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole, eight hundred thousand pounds;

(2.) The sums so issued shall be issued during a period ending on the day on which a further Act granting money for the purposes of those loans comes into operation, and in accordance with the provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, [50 & 51 Vict. c. 16].

3. *Provision as to Suck drainage loans.*] Whereas the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland advanced during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six pounds one shilling to the River Suck Drainage Board out of money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners under the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act,

1880 [43 & 44 Vict. c. 14], and the Acts amending the same, by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, and sum so advanced was to bear no interest for two years after the date of the advance, but after the expiration of those two years was to bear interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum, and was to be repaid by an annuity of Three pounds eight shillings for every hundred pounds of the advance for thirty-five years, but no payments have yet been made on account of that annuity;

And whereas by the River Suck Drainage (Provision of Funds) Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 12], provision was made fixing the rate of interest on all advances made by the Commissioners of Public Works to the said Board at three and a quarter per centum per annum, and for the repayment of such advances by an annuity of four pounds ten shillings for every hundred pounds advanced for forty years, and this provision was to take effect notwithstanding anything in any other Act;

And whereas it was not intended that the last recited provision should alter the terms on which the said advance to the River Suck Drainage Board was originally made, and it is expedient that those terms should be restored, and further, that provision should be made for enabling the Board to redeem by a present payment the annuity payable in respect of the said advance and any arrears thereof, therefore—

(1.) Nothing in section three of the River Suck Drainage (Provision of Funds) Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 12], shall affect or be held to have affected the said advance of three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six pounds one shilling by the Commissioners of Public Works to the River Suck Drainage Board, and that advance shall be subject to the same conditions both as to interest and as to manner of repayment as if that Act had not been passed;

(2.) The annuity payable in respect of the said advance, and any arrears thereof, may be redeemed by the River Suck Drainage Board by the payment of such sum as the Treasury with the concurrence of the Irish Land Commission, fix as necessary for such redemption; and any sum so paid for redemption shall be paid over under the direction of the Treasury to the Irish Land Commission, and applied by them as money transferred to them from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland;

(3.) The Commissioners of Public Works may, out of money placed at their disposal under this Act, advance to the River Suck Drainage Board the sum fixed as necessary for the redemption of the said annuity and any arrears thereof, and any such advance by the said Commissioners shall be repaid to the Commissioners in manner provided by section three of the River Suck Drainage (Provision of Funds) Act, 1890, [53 & 54 Vict. c. 12].

4. *Remission of debt due from Anstruther Harbour Commissioners.*] Whereas there is due from the Commissioners of Anstruther Union Harbour to the Public Works Loan Commissioners the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred pounds, and this sum was under the Public Works Loans Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 37], written off from the account of assets of the local loans fund;

And whereas there is also due from the Commissioners of the said harbour to the Fishery Board for Scotland the sum of six thousand five hundred pounds, but this debt is postponed to the security granted to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in respect of the said debt of sixteen thousand five hundred pounds;

And whereas the Treasury have agreed to accept the sum of one thousand pounds cash in satisfaction of the said two debts, and it is expedient that this agreement be confirmed;

Therefore the said two debts, including all claims for interest in respect thereof, shall be extinguished, and the amount thereof shall be deemed a free grant by Parliament.

5. *Remission of interest accrued on loan to Donegal Railway Company.*] Whereas the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland during the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, made advances amounting in all to the sum of forty thousand pounds to the West Donegal Railway Company, for the purpose of enabling that company to complete the portion of their railway running between Stranorlar and Drummin, both situated in the county of Donegal, and such advances were repayable within twenty-five years, with interest at the rate of five per cent. (subsequently reduced to four per cent.) per annum;

And whereas by the Donegal Railway Act, 1892 [55 & 56 Vict. c. 161], the West Donegal Railway Company was amalgamated with the Finn Valley Railway Company, and the amalgamated companies are now known as the Donegal Railway Company;

And whereas the balance of the capital sum of forty thousand pounds due in respect of the said advances was repaid by the Donegal Railway Company on the fifteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, but of the sums accrued due in respect of interest on the said advances, which amounted on that date to the sum of twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-two pounds sixteen shillings and fourpence, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and four pounds four shillings and sixpence only has been repaid by the said company, leaving the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty-eight pounds eleven shillings and twopence unpaid;

And whereas arrears arose by reason of the income of the said portion of the railway for the purpose of completing which the advances were made being insufficient to enable any further sum, to be repaid on account of the interest due in respect of the said advances, and it is expedient, for the purpose of enabling the Donegal Railway Company to raise by the issue of stock the sums required for the repayment of the capital of the said advances, to remit the balance remaining unpaid in respect of the interest on the said advances;

Therefore the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland may accept in full discharge of the interest accrued due in respect of the said advances, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and four pounds four shillings and sixpence, and the balance of the said interest remaining unpaid is hereby remitted and shall be deemed to be a free grant by Parliament.

6. *Certain debts not to be reckoned as assets of local loans fund.*] Whereas it is expedient that the principal of the several local loans specified in the schedule to this Act should, to the extent specified in the last column of that schedule, not be reckoned as assets of the local loans fund established under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 16], therefore the principal of the said loans shall, to that extent, be written off from the assets of the local loans fund, and the provisions of section fifteen of the said Act shall, so far as applicable, apply thereto.

7. *Remission of certain loans under Labourers Dwellings Act [29 & 30 Vict. c. 44].* Whereas the properties mortgaged as security for the loans mentioned in Part II. of the schedule to this Act have been sold with the consent of the Treasury, and it is therefore expedient that the debts due in respect of the principal sums outstanding on account of these loans should be extinguished: Therefore the said debts shall be extinguished, and the amounts thereof shall be deemed to be a free grant from Parliament.

8. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Public Works Loans Act) 1895, session 2.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

LOANS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorizing advance.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Amount outstanding, to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
John Wall	Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 49, s. 31).	£ 69	£ s. d. 1 13 3	£ s. d. 67 6 9
Dan Donovan	Do. - - - - -	60	9 11 6	50 8 6
Mr. Carty	Do. - - - - -	50	2 16 10	47 3 2
S. McManus	Do. - - - - -	40	11 13 3	28 6 9
Pat. O'Boyle	Do. - - - - -	75	8 10 9	66 9 3
Catherine Corr	Do. - - - - -	54	11 10 10	42 9 2
Mr. Regan	Do. - - - - -	60	31 15 9	28 4 3
Jas. Donlon	Do. - - - - -	50	0 12 4	49 7 8
John Reilly	Do. - - - - -	68	4 10 4	63 9 8

PART II.

LOANS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND—continued.

Name of Borrower.	Act authorizing advance.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Amount outstanding, to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund and to be extinguished.
Hugh Kelly	Labouring Classes Lodging House and Dwellings Act (Ireland) 1886 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 44) - -	£ s. d. 2,050 0 0	£ s. d. 961 4 11	£ s. d. 1,088 15 1
Joseph Gallagher	Do. - - - - -	560 0 0	545 3 11	14 16 1
		2,610 0 0	1,506 8 10	1,103 11 2

PART III.

LOANS BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

Loans to Fishermen under the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886,
(49 & 50 Vict. c. 29.)

District.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid and realized by sale of Boats.	Amount outstanding to be written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wick	369 0 0	203 15 11	165 4 1
Stornoway	658 8 0	378 3 11	280 4 1
Barra	67 0 0	33 8 3	33 11 9

CHAPTER 3.

[Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, 1895, Session 2.

An Act for removing doubts as to the validity of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy-Speaker of the Senate.

[5th September, 1895.

CHAPTER 4.

[Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1895, Session 2.]

An Act to re-enact Section Thirteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891.
[5th September, 1895.

CHAPTER 5.

[Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895, Session 2.]

An Act to provide for the acquisition of a site

for public offices in Westminster and for purposes connected therewith.

[5th September, 1895.

CHAPTER 6.

[Appropriation Act, 1895, Session 2.]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

[5th September, 1895.

